

THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 139.]

FEBRUARY 1, 1806. [1, of VOL. 21.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PRESENT TRADE OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

THE number of vessels, the amount of their tonnage, and the number of men and boys usually employed in navigating them, which belonged to the several ports of the British Empire on the 30th of September, 1804, was:

GREAT-BRITAIN.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
17,794	2,017,240	134,032

IRELAND.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
1,061	58,060	5,176

THE COLONIES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
2,870	196,628	15,091

TOTAL.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
21,725	2,271,928	154,299

This number of vessels, great as it appears, is still increasing; the number of new vessels each year considerably exceeding the losses to which such an extensive navigation must unavoidably be subject. The number of vessels built and registered in the different ports of the British Empire in the year ending the 5th of January, 1804, was 1402, and the amount of their tonnage 135,349 tons.

This number of vessels, though far greater than is possessed by any other nation, would however alone be very insufficient to carry on the extensive commerce of this country; we therefore constantly see the colours of all other maritime states flying in our ports, and their vessels assisting in conveying the property of British merchants to foreign shores. The account of the number of vessels which entered inwards and cleared outwards (including their repeated voyages) from or to all parts of the world during the year 1804, will shew the proportion of British and foreign shipping thus employed:—

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ENTERED INWARDS.

ENGLAND.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
British,	8,173	1,184,944	68,571
Foreign,	3,901	560,195	27,938

SCOTLAND.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
British,	2,335	210,443	14,408
Foreign,	370	47,104	2,804

IRELAND.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
British,	7,485	701,159	39,669
Foreign,	534	79,778	5,182

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

ENGLAND.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
British,	8,756	1,248,796	78,016
Foreign,	3,828	553,267	28,478

SCOTLAND.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
British,	2,375	214,490	15,732
Foreign,	265	34,582	2,029

IRELAND.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
British,	6,093	590,111	34,169
Foreign,	531	78,971	5,093

These statements shew the extent and activity of our mercantile shipping, and imply that the quantity and value of the goods which they transport must be very great. The total value cannot be stated very accurately; for though accounts are kept in the Inspector-General's Office at the Custom-house of all goods exported and imported, the information they furnish in this respect is of little value, except in a comparative view, as they are formed from fixed rates of the value of different commodities which were settled 120 years ago, and consequently are very inapplicable to the actual value at present. Some idea may be formed of the undervaluation of the Imports from those of the East-India Company, taking the account of their sales as the importation. The medium value of the sales, on an average

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of

**2 Present Trade of Great-Britain.—Population of Dublin. [Feb. 1,**

of the three years preceding March 1796, was 6,100,000, whereas the medium value, by the accounts of the Inspector General, was 4,572,000. Since that period the imports of the East-India Company have considerably increased, and the difference between their sale-prices and the Custom-house value is rather greater than was thus stated. These accounts, however unsatisfactory in many respects, are the only grounds on which we can form an idea of the total value of the merchandise imported, and which appears to have been as follows :—

In 1800,	£. 30,570,605
In 1801,	32,795,557
In 1802,	31,442,318
In 1803,	27,992,464

The Exports are likewise greatly undervalued, except in a very few instances, of which the article of coffee is the most considerable. This is valued in the exports at 14l. 10s. per cwt., and being a commodity of which a large quantity comes to this country annually for exportation to the Continent, the total value of the exports in the Custom-house accounts, though certainly not increased thereby to near its actual amount, is rendered somewhat greater than it would have appeared in proportion to the rates fixed for other articles, or even if this commodity was rated at its current price. In the following account, therefore, the article of coffee is reduced as nearly to its real value in each year as could be ascertained, the other articles remaining as in the established Book of Rates.

**TOTAL OFFICIAL VALUE OF THE EXPORTS OF GREAT-BRITAIN :**

In 1800,	£. 38,120,120
In 1801,	37,786,856
In 1802,	41,411,966
In 1803,	31,578,495
In 1804,	34,449,865

About two-thirds of these totals consist of British produce and manufactures, being the part in which chiefly the value is under rated. The real value of this part is however now sufficiently known. Since the year 1798 the exporters have been required to declare the real value of all British manufactures exported, in consequence of which it appears that the amount of this part of the exports in 1803, which by the official rates appeared to be 22,252,027l., was in fact 40,100,870l.; and the amount in the year 1804, which appeared to be 23,934,291l., was in fact 40,349,642l.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

**E**NUMERATION of the population of Dublin in the years 1798 and 1804: extracted from a late publication, intituled "An Essay on the Population of Dublin, being the Result of an Actual Survey taken in 1798, with great Care and Precision, and arranged in a Manner entirely new, by the Rev. James Whitelaw, M.R.I.A., Vicar of St. Catharine's. To which is added, The General Return of the District-Committee in 1804, with a Comparative Statement of the two Surveys:"—

**IN 1798 :**

Houses Inhabited,	-	-	15,199
Ditto Uninhabited,	-	-	1,202
 Total,	-	-	16,401
 Males,	-	-	75,279
Females,	-	-	95,526
 Spring - Garden, a suburb, omitted,	-	-	170,805
 Garrison, about	-	-	172,091
Royal-Hospital,	-	-	7,000
Foundling-Hospital,	-	-	400
St. Patrick's ditto,	-	-	558
House of Industry,	-	-	155
Trinity-College,	-	-	3,637
 Total,	-	-	529
 <b>POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CONSERVATORS IN 1804 :</b>			182,370

Houses,	-	-	15,645
Decrease,	-	-	754
 Inhabitants, exclusive of the Garrison, Hospitals, College, &c.,	-	-	167,889
Decrease,	-	-	4,192

The author says, "The population of our metropolis has been variously stated from 128,570 (at which number it was estimated by Dr. Rutty in 1753) to 300,000, which seems at present the popular idea.

"Struck with this strange diversity of opinion, anxious to ascertain the truth, and influenced perhaps by a laudable ambition of being the first to offer to the public, what it has often wished for in vain, an accurate well-arranged census of a considerable

siderable capital, I availed myself of the favourable opportunity offered by the unhappy situation of this city at the commencement of the late rebellion, and, with the sanction of Government, but at my own private expence and toil, began a census of the inhabitants of the city of Dublin early in the month of May 1798.

"In going through the houses of the poor (he says), my assistants and I, undeterred by the dread of infectious diseases, undismayed by degrees of filth, stench and darkness inconceivable by those who have not experienced them, explored in the burning months of the summer of 1798, every room of these wretched habitations, from the cellar to the garret, and on the spot ascertained their population. In this business I expected opposition, but experienced none.

"I was at first much embarrassed by the inexperience of my assistants. I employed them therefore in taking surveys of the streets which I had already surveyed myself, until I discovered that they had attained a sufficient degree of accuracy. I never, however, relied on their returns with implicit confidence, but made them frequently act as checks on each other, and if any material variation occurred, I investigated it myself on the spot. I was besides constantly engaged during the continuance of the survey in taking the population of the poorest and most thickly-inhabited houses of the poorest streets, as these were the most likely to produce confusion and error, in order to serve as checks on their returns. Hence it happens, in the poorer parts of the city, there are few streets that have not been twice, and some even three times, surveyed."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME years ago proposals were printed and circulated by a gentleman of Cambridge, for publishing by subscription a Translation of Professor Eichhorn's Introduction to the Old Testament.

It is currently reported that this gentleman was threatened, that, if he went on, his preferment would be stopped. What truth there may be in this report I know not; the publication however appears to be laid aside. But, from the account given of the original work in the Appendix to the Monthly Review for August 1797, it appears to be a very interesting and valuable performance, and therefore it is hoped some person, treating

this sort of *non-imprimatur* as it deserves, will favour the public, if not with a translation of the whole, yet of its most valuable parts.

T. L.

Hull, Dec. 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SUCH of your readers as have met with Dr. Reinhard's "Observations on the Present State of British Commerce," must be pleased to find this subject so well understood, and its importance so justly appreciated, by a distinguished foreigner, whose account of it is much improved to the English reader by the appropriate notes of the translator. Some parts of it however admit of correction, particularly with respect to the East-India trade. The principal commodities imported from thence are said to be raw-cotton, silk, and stuffs. From a note to the first article, stating the total quantity of cotton-wool imported into Great-Britain, the total value of the manufacture, and the number of persons employed in it, any person unacquainted with the fact would infer that the principal part of the cotton-wool imported comes from the East-Indies, whereas it is well known that a very small proportion comes from thence, while it is a principal article in the West-India trade, under the account of which branch the note would certainly have appeared with infinitely more propriety. The quantity of silk imported from Bengal is said to have formerly been 1000 bales of 300 pounds each, for the use of the ribbon manufactories; the present amount is not stated. The quantity imported during the year 1804 on the Company's account was 2719 bales of 140 pounds each, besides 118 bales of different weights in private trade, making in the whole upwards of 435,000 pounds, the consumption of which is by no means confined to the ribbon-trade, the improvements in the culture of Bengal raw-silk having rendered it proper for most other branches of the silk-manufactory. What is meant by the article of stuffs I cannot pretend to determine; surely it cannot be meant to comprehend under this term the muslins and calicoes which form such a principal part of the imports from Bengal. In addition to tea, the main object of the trade to China, raw-silks and nankeens might have been mentioned, these being regular articles of import from thence, though of inferior importance.

December 6, 1805.

J. J. G.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE following Meteorological Abstract for the last twelve months is a continuation of my Journal at Carlisle.—[See Monthly Mag. for February 1805.]

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Number of Days of Rain, Hail, or Snow.	Wind.	
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.			W. S.W. S. & S.E.	E. N.E. N. & N.W.
	°	°	°	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
January, . . . .	47	23	36.5	30.28	28.61	29.632	1.950	17	16	15
February, . . . .	48	22	38.2	30.30	28.82	29.721	2.455	18	19	9
March, . . . .	55	30	43.67	30.30	29.38	29.86	2.300	16	22	9
April, . . . .	63	37	47.	30.33	29.52	29.88	.630	19	15	15
May, . . . .	69	34	50.66	30.42	29.02	29.93	1.740	16	15	16
June, . . . .	70	38	55.4	30.42	29.25	29.937	2.380	18	19	11
July, . . . .	77	53	61.4	30.24	29.22	29.859	5.060	21	19	12
August, . . . .	72	54	60.78	30.25	29.21	29.853	3.130	21	25	6
September, . . . .	76	40	57.67	30.66	29.00	29.907	2.170	23	24	6
October, . . . .	63	23	45.	30.53	29.37	29.95	.470	15	10	21
November, . . . .	57	20	40.5	30.81	28.97	30.2	.460	5	21	9
December, . . . .	52	21	38.8	30.33	28.64	29.579	3.610	20	21	10
			47.965 An. Mn			29.859 An. Mean	26.355 Total	209	226	139 Total

GENERAL REMARKS on the WEATHER, and other METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA, observed at CARLISLE during the YEAR 1805.

JANUARY was throughout remarkably changeable. Frost and thaw occurred alternately every two or three days. On the 13th we were visited by a violent hurricane from the S.E., accompanied with driving-rain and sleet. Towards the latter end of the month some showers of snow fell, at which time the surrounding mountains were perfectly white, and appeared thickly clothed in their winter-dress. Aurora-Borealis observed on the 1st, dense still horizontal light. Mean mid-day temperature 39.2.

FEBRUARY commenced with moderate frost. On the 3d about one inch depth of snow fell, which was soon dissolved. Calm and pleasant weather succeeded, which continued till the 20th. The remainder of the month was extremely wet and stormy. Mean mid-day temperature 41.2.

MARCH. The former part of this month was very cold and stormy, with showers of snow and sleet, and much snow

was observed on the surrounding mountains. After the 14th it continued mild and seasonable to the end of the month. Aurora-Borealis on the 26th, low and active. Mean mid-day temperature 48.3.

APRIL was not marked by any important variety. It was uncommonly dry; but on the whole temperate and pleasant. Mean mid-day temperature 53.

MAY, from the commencement till the 24th, was extremely cold, with heavy showers of hail, and strong frost in the nights. The latter part of the month was very mild and pleasant. Aurora-Borealis on the 27th and 28th, still horizontal light. Mean mid-day temperature 57.

JUNE was uniformly temperate, with fine refreshing rains. Thunder heard at a distance on the 13th. Mean mid-day temperature 61.

JULY. The beginning of this month was wet and gloomy, the middle dry, hot and brilliant, and the conclusion marked by three violent thunder-storms, which happened on the 29th, 30th, and 31st, in the afternoon of each day, when the lightning was extremely vivid, the

thunder loud and appalling, and accompanied with torrents of rain. During one of these thunder-storms upwards of two inches of rain fell in the space of three hours. Mean mid day temperature 66.

AUGUST opened with a continuation of the thunder storms which occurred at the conclusion of the last month. When on the 1st and 2d we were again visited by much vivid lightning, loud peals of thunder, and heavy rain, the weather was very wet till the 7th, when it became tolerably settled, and continued very favourable to the end of the month. Aurora-Borealis on the 29th, active and brilliant. Mean mid-day temperature 65.7.

SEPTEMBER, from the commencement till the 20th, was uniformly wet, and extremely sultry. Another dreadful thunder-storm occurred on the 6th: the lightning was of the forked or zig-zag description. Much lightning on the night of the 16th. The latter part of the month was extremely fine, and the sun shone resplendently. This fine weather came very propitiously for gathering the harvest: hence the fields in this neighbourhood were nearly cleared of all sorts of grain at the end of the month. Aurora-Borealis on the 21st and 22d dense still horizontal light; and on the 23d active and brilliant. On the evening of the 24th appeared an Aurora, which was singularly grand: before the Sun had quite set, active streamers were distinctly visible northwards, and immediately after twilight the whole hemisphere was most magnificently illuminated. The beams were extremely lucid, and darted from every part of the horizon to the zenith, where they converged to a point. This sublime phenomenon continued with undiminished splendour upwards of two hours. Mean mid-day temperature 62.7.

OCTOBER. The weather this month was throughout perhaps the finest that has occurred in this climate in the memory of the living generation. It was remarkably dry, and the sky generally serene and perfectly cloudless. The first ice this season was formed on the 11th, after which time the trees soon parted with their foliage, and, notwithstanding the fineness of the weather, the woodlands began to wear a wintry aspect. The public-roads were uncommonly dry and dusty during this month. Aurora Borealis on the 13th, dense still horizontal light. On the 20th two beautifully luminous concentric arches and bright streamers in the magnetic meridian; and on the 21st and 22d

dense still horizontal light. Mean mid-day temperature 51.9.

NOVEMBER. The fine weather which has been noticed to prevail since the 20th September continued during the whole of this month. Surely such a period of delightful weather in the same season is not to be found on record. The wind was always moderate, and often so nearly calm, that it was difficult to determine from what point it came. The quantity of rain which fell during this remarkable period of ten weeks did not amount to 1 inch in depth. The rivers Eden and Caldew were never known to be so low, and many springs in this district were quite dry. Some smart frosty nights occurred, but ice never remained firm a whole day in the sunshine. During all this month, excepting the three last days, the barometer was constantly above 30 inches. On the 15th it was at the remarkable height of 30.81. The average of five days in succession was upwards of 30.6, and the mean for the whole month 30.2. Aurora Borealis on the 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 25th, and 26th, all dense still horizontal light. Mean mid-day temperature 45.5.

DECEMBER began with moderate frost and light showers of snow. On the 3d the weather became mild, wet, and windy, which continued till the 10th, when frost returned again, and lasted till the 17th. During this frost the earth was whitened with a thin coat of snow. The remainder of the month was chiefly wet, and sometimes very stormy. The mountains in this district were clothed in white during the whole of this month. Aurora-Borealis on the 26th low, active and brilliant. Mean mid-day temperature 40.6.

Some remarkable circumstances are afforded by the meteorological observations of this year. The tremendous thunder-storms which continued for five days in succession, will long be remembered here. The uncommonly dry and pleasant weather which occurred in September, October, and November, and the prevalence of the Aurora-Borealis during that period—the remarkable, and perhaps unprecedented, height of the barometer in November,—and the deficiency of rain for the whole year, it being  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches less than that of 1804, and upwards of 5 inches less than the average of the five preceding years. I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

Carlisle,  
January 3, 1806.

W. PITT.

## 6 Documents concerning John Law in the Records of Edinburgh. [Feb. 1]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING occasion some time ago to make a search in the Records of the Town-Council of Edinburgh, I met with the annexed Letter from that body to John Law, the celebrated financier, and his Answer, which, as being curiosities of their kind, I copied out. The strained adulation of Baillie Wightman, and the cold complimentary answer of Mr. Law, in the French language and a Frenchified style, would sufficiently prove, though the dates had been wanting, that the transactions took place when that bold speculator was near the zenith of his power and credit. If you think them deserving of a place in the Monthly Magazine, you may be assured that they are transcribed with literal accuracy.

I am, &c., A CONSTANT READER.

Glasgow, Dec. 16, 1805.

Council-Register, 9th October, 1719.

Baillie ROBERT WIGHTMAN produced, and the Council approved of, the following Draft of a Letter to JOHN LAW, &c., &c.

SIR,

"The late Lord-Provost, Magistrates, and Council, of this City, judging it right, and that it was their duty, to enter you into the Corporation, whereof you are by birth-right a member, in the handsomest manner they could think of, send you a burgess-ticket by the hands of Mr. Neilson, accompanied by a letter signed by the late Lord-Provost in the name of the community.

The Council, having re-considered this matter, takes this opportunity to acquaint you with the reasons which induced the Magistrates and Council of this your native City to make you a denizen of it in the manner before-mentioned. They are,

"Your being a native; your being descended from respected burgesses; and your making such a figure in the world as reflects an honour not only upon this City but upon the Scots' Nation.

"Ancient story tells us that seven cities contended about the birth of a blind poet; and the histories of almost all the great men among the Grecians, and of great numbers among the Romans, mention the place of their birth as a proper circumstance to introduce the history of their lives; why then should not this ancient City value itself upon the eminency and renown of its natives?

"Honourable Sir, we are not at liberty to enter into the detail of your late actions. We know how much a man of a generous mind abhors to have truth told to his face, when it is much to his advantage. It looks so much like flattery, that indeed we think it deserves the name; and therefore we make

no nauseous compliments, but choose rather to say, we wish some of those abilities which have been so useful to France, may some time or other be employed to the advantage of your native City and Country. Unhappy Scotland! that knew not how to profit by the genius it produced! The Northern climate afforded the gem, but the more southern has polished it, and thereby discovered its beauties, and fixed its value.

"Before we conclude we must beg leave to say, without applying it to you, Sir, that to recover the dispersed coin of a nation, to retrieve its sinking trade, to introduce new manufactures, and to relieve the indigent in the most generous manner, are actions so much more worthy of being recorded to posterity than the conquests of the most famous warriors, as doing good to mankind is better than destroying them.

"We must not enlarge, and therefore we hasten to tell you,

"That we are, with great esteem, and the affection which becomes fellow-burgesses, Sir,

"Your most humble Servants,  
[In name and by appointment of the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh]

"JOHN CAMPBELL.

"Edinburgh, October 9, 1719.

"To the Honourable John Law, Esquire,  
Director of the Bank and East-India  
Company of France, at Paris."

Council-Register, 27th May, 1720.

MR. LAW'S ANSWER.

"A Paris, le 15 May, 1720.

"MESSIEURS,

"Le grand nombre d'occupations que j'ai eu, m'a empêché de répondre plus tôt à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire, et de vous remercier du présent qui m'a été fait de la part de votre Ville. Je reçois avec d'autant plus de plaisir que les sentiments que vous me témoignez m'assurent de votre amitié.

"Je vous prie aussi d'être bien persuadé de ma reconnaissance. A! que je seray ravy qu'il se présentat des occasions de vous l'éprouver, et de vous marquer que je suis très véritablement,

"Messieurs,

"Votre très humble et très obéissant  
Serviteur,  
(Sic subscrivit) "LAW."

For the Monthly Magazine.  
DESCRIPTION OF BONAPARTE and his WIFE.

THE following letter was lately addressed from Paris to a friend of the writer's at Boston, in New England, and it appeared in the eleventh Number of a new miscellany published in that city under the title of the Monthly Anthology.

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It contains a few lively touches of all that can be seen of Bonaparte; and though what was seen is set down with all the ease and pleasantness of table-talk, it will be acknowledged by every traveller to be a faithful sketch.

"*August 16, 1805.*

"SINCE I wrote so plentifully by the *Anacreon*, you need not expect much more very soon ; though, while the subject is fresh, why should I not tell you about the wonder of the age, *Le Grand Napoleon, ou Napoleon le Grand?* I will set down just what trifles I observed.

"The first time I saw him was at a review, which is usually on Sunday. I was stationed in a balcony, and with my opera-glaſs determined to watch the movement of every muscle. The troops, all cavalry without the yard of the palace, were drawn up in several lines in the Place Carrousel. Within the iron-railing, or court, were the consular, now imperial, foot-guards. I could not help observing that the cavalry was much better mounted and equipped than I expected. They were in all about 5000. They kept no order in the lines till the trumpets announced that his little Majesty was mounted on his white Arabian. At that instant I looked towards the court, and saw a little fellow galloping in full speed through the lines, attended by a Mameluke and half a dozen officers covered with lace and plumes, who with much difficulty kept pace with him. He now fellied forth into the square, and was soon stopped by a crowd of women and men who were waiting to present their petitions. I was a little surprized to see him so willing to expose himself. He was within a few paces of me. He immediately dropped his reins, and took the petitions, which were thrust upon him with very little ceremony. Some he instantly handed over to his officers, and others he read with much apparent interest, frequently conversing with the petitioners, and looking with an eye which is not easily described, nor to be observed indeed without some dread. He sat on his horse in the posture of a man who was absorbed in a thousand reflections, and with a *bollow stomach*, as children call it, as if he had not eaten for a month. He was dressed in a blue coat with broad white facing and little buttons, and buttoned close up to his chin without showing any linen ; a pair of white breeches, and black boots ; and above all a small cocked-hat, no trimmings, but with a little

sneaking cockade (the last fragment of the revolution) on the top edge. He has a face rather handsome, that is, the features are so ; the lower-jaw and chin somewhat large and full. His teeth are fine. His complexion is neither sallow nor unhealthy, as has been said : it is of that fairness which Mr. \*\*\* has. His hair is black, and cut all away from the ears, without whiskers. His eyes shew much of the white : the pupil being large, and the iris very small, they have a very bright, darting, and fierce look. All around they are literally black and blue, as if he had not slept, but thought and studied night and day. There is, on the whole, a look of great energy, and none of any amiable quality : less of the sunburnt warrior, than of the student of "génie." After resting an hour in reading petitions, he suddenly snatched up his reins, regardless of what was about or before him, and dashed on in full gallop. He rides very badly, with short stirrups, which throw him continually on the back of his saddle. Every motion is so quick, so *militaire*, that there is neither grace nor dignity in his deportment ; nothing but his face is imperial, and that will rank very well with the Cæsars ; there is much of the Roman in it.

"Now you shall have him in another light, at the theatre, where he is always much exposed, though, as he sits low in the box, if he were a little taller he would be much more so. When he enters, he is so quick, that he is always seated before any one is aware of his august presence. A faint applause is attempted, and he half rises, which puts an end to it. During the performance he looks continually towards the stage, now and then catching a glance at his chained-tigers in the pit, turning his eyes in a fly way without moving his head. He continually picks his nose like an irritable man, takes snuff, and then, Frenchman-like, blows his trumpet. He has a fine high forehead, that is, it is rather narrow, but the distance is great between his eye brows and the hair, which grows far from the face. His hair is totally neglected, cut rather short. I have frequently been at the theatre when in the old plays of Racine and Corneille there have been very severe allusions to his situation, to his usurpation, &c., which probably the audience applauded in *old times*, but they are now sure to receive them with instantaneous and loud applause. He however only runs his forefinger

forefinger under the end of his nose : " Kick if you will, but I have ye fast enough." A new play, however, called *Henri VIII.*, came out, which he attended, as he often does a first representation ; it contained a continual invective against him, and he instantly ordered the piece to be suppressed. You may ask, how they dared bring it forth ? Why he might with more safety imprison every man in Paris, than encroach upon the liberty of the stage ; it is a Frenchman's birth-right, I may say. It is the school in which they receive all their principles ; and where twenty-eight are opened every night, you may imagine it to be the substitute both for school and church.

" To continue my subject : when Bonaparte rises to quit the theatre, he turns to the audience, shews a fine row of teeth (what a tiger's grin !) makes several quick bows, and disappears. A few voices immediately, as ordered, sound forth the "*Vive l'Empereur !*" and a few clap their hands ; but I never yet have witnessed any thing but a cold indifference in any audience. The French are very quick and unanimous ; and could he once excite them to applaud him, it would pervade the whole audience, and there would be no end to their enthusiasm.

" As to the Empress, she looks, from knowing a little of the old Court, somewhat as becomes imperial majesty. There is an appearance of great anxiety, of that kind of disturbed feelings which a person has who is mounted on a high place, or in danger of being overturned in a carriage ; a look which all her guards and splendour cannot banish from her countenance. She is generally very well painted, well dressed, and seems to be about fifty. She is, or pretends to be, very religious. I saw on her toilette at St. Cloud several religious works and a splendid bible ! It is said she is much troubled by the predictions of a fortune-teller when young. She was told that she would marry a nobleman, Count Beauharnois ; that he would die an unnatural death ; that afterwards she would pass a miserable and perilous life ; would finally be a queen, and greater than a queen, but "*gare la chute !*" was the sentence : " Beware of the fall !" All this would naturally be invented, but I was told it by Frenchmen who were in the habit of meeting her during Bonaparte's absence in Egypt.

" She seldom is seen in public, which I can account for only from her aversion to meet the eyes of some former gallants,

who would proudly proclaim their intimacy.

" I should like to describe to you the wonderful magnificence of the apartments of St. Cloud, to which I had access in company with Madame Lauriston. Among other things, I could not help observing in the hall of the throne, fitted up or begun *before* he was proclaimed Emperor, that the cornice was ornamented by a cock (France) on the back of a crouching lion ! (England). The gentleman pointed at it very significantly. In four compartments of the ceiling were the imperial arms, executed *before* the people willed so kindly that he should be urged to do them the favour to accept the empire !

" The apartments of the Empress are the most beautiful. The window-curtains are principally of the finest muslin and silk, thrown over a rod or arrow, and drawn aside ; silk on one and muslin the other side of the window.

" Her bathing-room is a curiosity. It is about eight feet square, and composed entirely of mirrors. On two opposite sides are narrow pilasters, which are so regularly and so many times reflected, that one is obliged to feel of the walls not to believe that it is a gallery three hundred feet long.

" I could not avoid observing at Malmaison, that in Bonaparte's library every thing relates to Egypt ; books, maps, and models. And at the annual exhibition the painting which was crowned with laurel represented him in the famous hospital at Jaffa, among the pestiferous soldiers, touching the virulent sore of one. I could mention other things showing not only his penchant to Egypt, but that he is proud and flattered by his bloody and abominable achievements there. Frenchmen are kept ignorant of, and many will not believe, what Sir R. Wilson wrote.

" I often asked 'at Paris, whether he governed, or Talleyrand, or some others, and was always assured that he originates and conducts every thing. Talleyrand may be ordered to draw up such a document ; Cambaceres such a law ; Marbois or Lebrun such a scheme of finance : but he is prime mover.'

" Bonaparte governs with an energy truly admirable ; and although we hear of "deeds of darkness," and all that, much exaggerated, the people of Paris, from the excellency of the police, enjoy all the benefits which result from perfect order ; benefits which I wish were to be enjoyed as surely in Boston."

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAD the pleasure of addressing you on the 10th of October last, with observations on a passage in Dionysius Halicarnassensis, which you have honoured me by inserting in your much esteemed Miscellany. On perusing the impression, I see a few typographical errors: they are as under.

In the fourth line of the text from Dionysius, instead of "πειστοί," read πειστον. In the seventh line, for "τα τοιά," read τα τοιατα. In the last line, instead of "Αθηναῖοι," read Αθηναῖοι.

In the second line of the Latin version, instead of "Eupheletus," read "Euphiletus."

In page 395, for "Στέφαρον" read "Στέφανον." And by the expression, "Now Euphiletus sets off," &c., understand, "Now the orator in defence of Euphiletus sets off," &c. This last I must acknowledge as my own inaccuracy.

If you will be so good as to note the above corrections in your next Number, you would oblige, Sir, your's, &c.

Liverpool, Dec. 9, 1805. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

" May the true use of letters, as well as of men,  
Hereafter be fix'd by the tongue and the pen!  
Most devoutly I wish they may both have  
their due." GARRICK.

SIR,

I HOPE you will think the following sketch worthy of a place in that department of your Magazine which occasionally treats of philological subjects. It is intended to shew at one view all the established sounds of the vowels and diphthongs, and the different single letters and combinations by which each sound is expressed; and may be called a pronunciatory index to the vowels and diphthongs. I do not know that it is perfect, though it has cost me some time and trouble: were it so, it might be of considerable use, and furnish ground for curious inspection and remark, to those who are fond of such studies. Perhaps it may be of some service as it is.

The head-lines shew, in sixteen divisions,\* all the distinct vowel and dip-

thongal sounds; as the side-line denoted by Arabic figures, does the letters and combinations by which those sounds are distinctly expressed. I say in both cases *distinct*, for in both I found it impossible to take any notice of unaccented syllables. I had at first introduced a few; but soon found the necessity of rejecting them, from the obscure and evanescent nature of them *all*: and I am confident, whoever examines the subject as much as I have done, will be of the same opinion. But in fact nothing is lost by this omission, for they are all merely *diminutives* of the accented ones.

In the present day of disgusting affectation, both authorized and unauthorized by the dictionaries, it is peculiarly necessary for any one in treating on such a subject, to endeavour at least to use a portion of discretion and common-sense. Accordingly, when a word has seemed to me firmly fixed in conversation, I have looked for no further warrant of its acceptance; and even when its colloquial usage is contrary to one almost universal in books, I have considered that as it *has* the former found also, this was in some degree fit for my purpose, which is principally to exhibit actual variety. Thus though all the Pronouncing-Dictionaries in the language should deny that *spirit* thymes with *merit*, I would affirm it in contradiction to them. Gross vulgarism, however, I believe I have never taken. One Pronouncing-Dictionary (which seems to me, on the whole, the most rational that I have seen) I have quoted sometimes, explaining my reason for this in my first reference to it.

Such poetical examples as occurred in my reading or recollection since I began this Table, I have added in the Notes, to the words that seemed to require them. In the choice of words for specimens or examples, the limits of your page have necessarily compelled me to the *shortest* unexceptionable ones. It is perhaps hardly necessary for me now to add (what, however, I wish particularly to be borne in mind), that it is by no means a part of my design or intention to point out any pronunciation as exclusively proper. I profess merely to register facts, not to deliver dogmas. My doubts I have generally expressed by the common method of a mark of interrogation, and on every occasion have studiously avoided interfering on controversial points.

E.

\* The purpose of the seventeenth and eighteenth columns is explained in a note.

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	XI b
						V O			
		A		E		I		U	
		an	ably <i>f</i>	ant	bed	bē	it	high	us
1	a				many ? *		Mr. ? *		
2	e	yellow ? 32 *	length ? 32	32			yes †		32
3	i	32	china *		32	ink 32			32
4	o					women 4		ton 32	
5	u				32		buſy		
6	y b ye				*	nymph 32	by 32 dyes	32	10
7	ai	raillery †	vain 32		faid †			aifle *	
8	ao		gaol						
9	au	ſausage? 4	gauging †	aunt					
11 b	ay		lays 32		fays ? †	quay ?		ay †	17
12	ea		great 32	32	head	eat 32	instead ? †		32
13	ee		32			eel 32	breech 		26
14	ei		vein 32		leisure †	deceit		height	
15	eo				leopard	people			
18	ey eye		they 32			keys		eyes 4	29
19	ia	‡				ratiſia ?			30
20	ie				friend	mieu 32	fieve §	dies 32	31
22	oe								does
23	oi, oy, oie See XV.		†					join †	
24	oo								flood
25	ou (XVI.)								touch 32
28	ui						build		
32	before r (k)	like bat- ton, er- rand †   , ſirrah. ¶	like bare, were, air, Ayr †, bear, e'er, heir, yre.	like art, clerk, heart.	like very, spirit   , bury.	like here, fhre, ear, beer, bier.	like ſatiric, lyric.	like ire, lyre, brier	like hurry, ſtirrup*, coral †, tyrups †, courage.

	VIII	IX	X	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII
	- E L S.						DIPHTHONGS.		CONSONAN-	
	O			U			OI	OU	W	Y
	box	fo	off	truth	g	music	full	oil	out	wit
	was 32*		all 32							yon
										ideot *
										pinion *
				do			wolf 32			choir *
	puppet?								cucumber *	quit †
10	aw awe	*	law awes							
16	eu			rheum	feud					
			32							
	† 32		aught 32							
17	ew ewe	few 32		blew	hew ewes 32					
21	oa	†	oak 32	broad						
26	ow owe	know- ledge †	own owes	*				now 32		
27	ue I			rues	hues					
		yeoman	32	galleon †				†		
29	eau	beau †			beauty					
30	ieu m				lieu *					
31	iew				view					
		foes 32		shoes						
		32						boy moiety		
		32		soon 32			good			
		soul 32	ought	through 32			could *			
				fruit	puisne †					
	like moral, War- wick, lau- rel].	like forth, oar, o'er, scrut- toire †, door, four, fewer †.	like or, war, extraordi- nary*, centaur, George.	like lure †, poor, tambour †	like pure, ewer †.	†. worsted	memoir (xvii. 4)	like our, ouvre †	wrong †	

*Notes on the preceding Table.*

b. These interruptions in the numerical order are made from its having been found that by the arrangement now adopted, the Table can be comprised in less room than otherwise. Any person who should take the trouble to draw out the Table on its proper scale (which might be done as a matter of curiosity, and to preserve for the purpose of filing such of its vacant places as further discovery might suggest the means of doing) must preserve strictly the regular series, which would somewhat simplify it in appearance.

c. This intermediate column contains the numerical omissions in the first two on the left.

d. That is, consonantal in these two sounds. They are undoubtedly pure vowels in many instances; and are only omitted among the vowels and diphthongs on this line, from having in that capacity no sound but what is (perhaps more simply) expressed by other vowels.

f. I rejected *able* as a specimen here on account of the final *e*; of which in most cases it seems hardly possible to determine positively the effect on preceding vowels, on account of its lengthening quality (see below, note † on column I.) I have therefore throughout the Table used every means to avoid it, by adding an *s*, &c. as the reader will perceive: but this was not always practicable.

g. These two sounds seem to be determined by the prior consonant. I prefer that which is here placed first, in all cases where it is possible.

b. Instances of this sort are not joined to identify them, but merely to save room.

k. The purpose of this line may require some explanation. No letter certainly has so strong a claim to the appellation of semivowel as *r*, or combines with a vowel so easily: final after *a* and *o*, it produces on them no change from the sounds expressed by those vowels themselves in *ant* and *off*. The present method therefore is adopted to shew its effects in conjunction with the several vowels and diphthongs; and in each

case the variations also by which the same sound is produced, pursuant to the great purpose of this Table. But, for the sake of contrast and illustration, its conjunctions with them in its perfectly consonantal capacity are likewise admitted; as in the columns I., IV., VI., VIII., XI. (first), XVII.; and in these particularly I have been studious to keep the *r* single as often as possible.

l. *Ue* after *g* sometimes makes another syllable, as in *ague*; sometimes merely lengthens the syllable, as in *vague*; and sometimes has neither of these effects, as in *prologue* (Perry; and, from Dryden,

"Hold! Are you mad, you damn'd confounded dog?"

I am to rise, and speak the *epilogue*").

m. See note † on column IX. below. The only variation in the present case is anomalous, and cannot be introduced among the examples in the Table, as it includes the sound of a consonant. It is *lieutenant*, which Perry expresses *livutenant*.

*Column I.*

\* So *thre/b*, if that is the right orthography. The reference (32) here and elsewhere points to the division of the 32nd line in the same column; and is meant to indicate the effect of the combination of *r* in such sounds with the vowels placed at the left extremity of the respective lines, as explained above in the note k.

† Perry's octavo *Synonymous Dictionary*, lately published. In the present and subsequent examples where this book is referred to, it is merely given as an authority for the sake of those readers who must have an authority of some sort.—Once for all it may be here observed, that as possibly some persons may object to several of the words introduced under the different combinations, "that they are only instances in which one of the vowels is perfectly silent, or has merely the effect of lengthening the other," the following sketch will shew that every one of the vowels has both these powers at times; and each is here shewn in as many variations as occurred to recollection, the examples being purposely extracted from the preceding Table as often as possible:

	Silent.	Lengthening.
A	head, aisle.....	eat, oak.
E	{ heart, height, sieve, yeoman, have, live, love.....	great, eel, dies, foes, feud, rues, dyes, bale, cede, hide, note, lose, rule, style.
I	raillery, friend, leisure.....	vain, mien, deceit, fruit.
O	leopard, people, touch.....	gaol, join, door, youth.
U	{ sausage ?, gauging, aunt, guard, build, buoy, buy.....	soul.
W	{ sword, two, knowledge, wrong, forward, answer.....	own.
Y	key.....	lays, keys.

† It rhymes with *passage* in a song in the farce of "The Farmer," but I do not give this as an authority. I rely more upon every one's own ear.

‡ *Giam*, a preserve of fruit; now spelt *jam* in the dictionaries. But the former is the orthography in old books of conkery; and might possibly lead to the derivation, in which the dictionaries are deficient.

|| Qu. also *terrier*? It seems to have that sound in conversation. Johnson indeed gives also the orthography *tarrier* from Dryden; but this spelling if rightly considered, being totally against the derivation, will perhaps only fix the fact of the pronunciation upon the true orthography, and the charge of corruptness upon itself. See also below, note † on column VIII. as exactly analogous.

#### ¶ Perry.

##### Column II.

\* "Sometimes :" Perry. So *lilac*?

† "Lands he could measure, terms and tides *prefage*,  
And ev'n the story ran that he could *gauge*." *GOLDSMITH.*

‡ This sound seems to be purely French, as in *reconnoître*: yet in conversation, I believe, Croydon, the name of a market-town in Surry, is sometimes pronounced so.

‡ The name of a Scotch shire.

##### Column IV.

\* "When a man has no employment whereby to get a *penny*,  
He has no enjoyment, nor ever can have any,  
And charity's not us'd by many."—*Old Song.*

"In Liquorpond-street, as is well known to many,  
An artist resided who shav'd for a *penny*." *Salmagundi.*

The Saxon original of *many* has twenty

different orthographies, sixteen of which are with *e* or *æ*: see Johnson's Dictionary, in *vec.*—This is also the sound of *Thames*, and *pallmall* (a game), *Perry*; and of this last word as the name of a street. There are several words that have at least a tendency to this pronunciation in discourse; as *canal*, *catch*, *gather*, and *radish*. I remember only one example from poetry:

"To guard off the wind that hard by the spot gathers,  
He told me she paper'd her front room with feathers."—*Captain MORRIS.*

† "Shut, shut the door, good John, fatigu'd I said:  
Tie up the knocker; say, I'm sick, I'm dead."—*POPE.*

This sound is extremely common in poetry.

‡ I do not remember an example of this; but it seems to be warranted by conversation, and perfectly parallel to *said* (in the next preceding note).

‡ Take, friends, I beseech you, a little more leisure;  
For why should we thus make a toil of a pleasure?—*Epygram, Elegant Extracts.*  
So also *Leicester*.

|| Behold sir Palaam, now a man of spirit!  
Ascribes his gettings to his parts and merit." *POPE.*

"O lyre divine! What daring spirit  
Wakes thee now? Though he inherit," &c. *GRAY.*

This is certainly the exact pronunciation of *girl*, which I have not seen adequately expressed in any dictionary.

##### Column V.

\* y final in poetry, sometimes:

"Haste thee nymph; and bring with thee Jest and youthful jollity."—*MILTON.*

##### Column VI.

\* "An appellation of respect;" Johnson in

in voc. *master*, sense 9 : where, in the examples, "master doctor" from Shakespeare is exactly parallel to "Mr. professor, Mr. speaker, Mr. attorney-general," &c. of the present time.

† Perry. So also :

" I see them fit,  
They linger yet."—GRAY.

" In beauty or wit  
No mortal as yet

To question your empire has dared."—POPE.

" The superscription is exceeding pretty:  
To the desire of all the town and city"  
DRYDEN: *Epilogue to King Arthur.*

" The dean was so shabby, and look'd  
like a ninny,  
That the captain suppos'd he was curate to  
Jenny."—SWIFT.

" Then in full age, and hoary bolineſs,  
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd  
bliss."—PRIOR.

I have been the more particular on this sound, as I had some doubts about it.

‡ So also :

" For this is ev'ry cook's opinion :  
No sav'ry dish without an onion."—SWIFT.

† In conversation sometimes? So :

" A batter'd, shatter'd, ash bedstead ;  
A box of deal without a lid."—SWIFT.

|| " But Hudibras gave him a twitch,  
As quick as lightning, on the breech."  
BUTLER.

" Their heart, descending to their braces,  
Must give their stomach cruel twitches."  
PRIOR.

So also :

" One who had in the year excluded been,  
And could not for a taste o'th' flesh come  
in."—TATE'S *Juvenal.*

§ Perry.

¶ U before a in *guard*, and before o in *bucy*, is a mere muter, and not to the purpose of this Table. The present instance is admissible as in itself possible to be confounded with the others on the same line. U after q is considered in column XVII.

#### Column VII.

\* So also *guaiacum*?

† In the tense of *yes*. Johnson says (under the letter), "I is more than once in Shakespeare written for ay, or yes :

" Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but I,

And that bare vowel I shall poison more  
Than the death darting eye of cockatrice."

To those who are in the least acquainted with the general licence of Shakespeare, this will be a sufficient proof and ex-

ample of the identity of pronunciation here assigned.—So also *Cayenne* (pepper, often spell *kian*)?

‡ " The rays of Bethlehem blind his dusky  
eyn :

Not all the gods beside  
Longer dare abide ;  
Nor Typhon huge, ending in snaky twine."  
MILTON, *Hymn on the Nativity.*

‡ Sometimes :

" Yet write, oh ! write me all ; that I  
may join  
Griefs to thy griefs, and echo sighs to  
thine."—POPE, *Heloise to Abelard.*

So also :

" Let lords, and fine folks, who for wealth  
take a bride,  
Be married to-day, and to-morrow be  
cley'd."—GARRICK : *Song.*

As a monosyllable :

" She who condemn'd me to the fire,  
Shall wound her legs with ev'ry brier."—  
SWIFT.

It may be here observed once for all, that so easily does r slide into vowel or diphthongal sounds (as mentioned above in the note k), yet always retaining in itself something of a consonant, that in many instances it has an equal tendency to contract two syllables into one, and to produce the contrary effect. Of this the poets have frequently availed themselves, as in the following examples :

" The chest contriv'd a double debt to pay ;  
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day."—  
GOLDSMITH.

" Trees uprooted left their place,  
Sequacious of the lyre ;  
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder bigger."—  
DRYDEN.

" The rugged names to our like mouths  
grow sleek,  
That would have made Quintilian stare  
and gasp :  
Thy age, like ours, soul of sir John Cheeke,  
Hated not learning."—MILTON.

" A merrier man  
I never spent an hour's talk withal."

" For in love's hours there are many days."

" The raven himself is hoarse  
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan."—  
SHAKSPEARE.

See also note ‡ on col. XIII.

#### Column XI.

\* Perry. So also *squirrel*?

† Perry. So also *borough*, and others.

‡ The dictionaries have only *sirrop* in their alphabetical arrangement; but Johnson gives

gives *syrop* from Milton in his examples, and *syrup* from Floyer under "maltdrink;" and the *y* is used in medical books, and I believe in general.

† Frequently in this combination *r* has a strong tendency to total silence, as in the following example:

"Of modest poets be thou *just*;  
To silent shades repeat thy *verse*.  
Till fame and echo almost *burst*."—SWIFT.  
This seems very common in conversation, and is found equally in the parallel combinations of *ir* and *or*; as in *curse, curst, first, worse, worst*.

|| Colonel ("kurnel," Perry), anomalous.

*Column VIII.*

\* See note \* on column I.

† *Cauliflower* has certainly this sound in discourse. Johnson, it is true, gives also an orthography *colliflower*; but this is entirely at variance with the etymology, and serves in fact to establish the pronunciation here assigned. See also above, note † on column I.

‡ *Qu*: *oatmeal*, in conversation?

‡ Perry. Also:

"When now, mature in classic knowledge,  
The hopeful youth returns from college."

*Progress of Discontent.*

|| Perry.

*Column IX.*

\* In the surname of Boscarwen.

† This sound indeed is purely French: that which follows however, in XIII. 29, is not; and it is only for the contrast that the present is introduced.

‡ Perry.

‡ Perry. Corrupted to *shore*: ibid. and Johnson. It has obtained its present sound by the same modification of the initial consonant as takes place in the pronunciation of *sure*. See also notes || on col. VII., and † on col. XIII.

*Column X.*

\* Perry gives this pronunciation, in which the *a* and *o* are to be considered as of one syllable.

*Column XII.*

\* What differ more, you cry, than *crown* and *cowl*?

I'll tell you, friend: a wise man and a fool."—POPE.

*Qu*: also *enow*?

† Johnson has not given this word in his alphabetical order; I suppose, on the ground of its not being English. He has used it however, and with this (which is the common) orthography, in his explanation of "carack."

‡ That is, supposing it pronounced without the sound of *y* between the *l* and *u*, but as the syllable *rure* would be. I

did not remember a word exactly suited to my purpose here. See the note g above, the instance XII. 17, and below, the second note on the next column.

† So *your*, abstracting the consonantal *y*.

*Column XIII.*

\* See the note m above.

† This is the only word that occurs to me in which the liquid sound of *ui* (as *yu*) cannot be controverted: which, as well as the liquid sound of *u* after a consonant, I confess that I am inclined to do as often as it can be done; that is, to make a stand for the words in which it is not generally adopted.

‡ As a monosyllable; in which view it seems that it may be as well considered when compared with *ewe* (XIII. 17), as *your* coming from *you*. Even *mayor*, where the *r* has a much stronger separating vowel before it, is scarcely distinguishable from *mare*. See above, the note || on column VII.; and † on column IX., with the word to which the latter refers.

*Column XIV.*

\* "The queen, so gracious, wife, and good,  
Cries: Is he gone? 'tis time he shou'd."

SWIFT.

† *So Worcester*. I have not met any word in which *u* before *r* has the sound necessary here for the specimen.

*Column XVI.*

\* Perry.

† *Macleod*, a Scotch surname.

‡ "A beast (*urus*, Latin):" Perry. So also:

"Reason itself but gives it edge and *porw'r*,  
As heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar more  
*four*."—POPE.

See above, note || on column VII.

*Column XVII.*

\* *Chorifer* ("quiriter," Perry), one, once, anomalous.

† It is certain, that *q* is not essentially powerless without an adjunct *u*: the French have *pique*, in which the *q* and *u* are as distinct and substantial a consonant and vowel as any can be conceived. Thus too in our *liquor* it sounds while the *u* is mute.

‡ Consonantal (certainly not vocal, see note d above) *w* mute.

*Column XVIII.*

\* For the purpose of these examples, the *e* and *i* are to be considered as of the same syllable as the *o*. The circumstance too of the syllable in question being unaccented, appeared to me an inferior consideration in these instances alone, as they are otherwise peculiarly proper objects of this Table.

IT was mentioned in the introduction to this article, that the preceding Table might perhaps serve for matter of curious inspection and remark. In that view I have made the following Abstracts of it, which may answer some purposes of this nature. They shew in a briefer compass the *convertibility* of the single and combined vowels (the silence of all the former sometimes, having been before shewn in the note † on column I.) : the first exhibiting the different letters and combinations by which the several distinct sounds are expressed ; the second, for how many of those sounds each of these letters and combinations is used ; and

án, àbly, ánt ; béd, bë ; ít, hìgh ; bóx, sò, off ; ús, trùth, mûsic, fùll ; oil, out ; swit, yon.

both together, I think, a picture of glo-rious confusion in the written representation of vowel and diphthongal sounds. But as I by no means intend these to supersede the examination of the Table itself and Notes, I shall not here notice any doubts or uncertainties ; referring, for the authority of every instance, to its place in the Table : only including within a parenthesis such as do not occur in the Table without an *r* subsequent, and most of which seem to require this addition for the completion of the sound assigned. The different sounds are designated by the marks respectively used in the following example :

## I.

Sounds	Expressed by	Sounds	Expressed by
á	e, (i), ai, au, ia	ô	a, (ao), au, aw, (eo), oa, ou, awe
à	é, i, ai, ao, au, ay, ea, (ee), ei, ey, oy	ú	(é), (i), o, (y), (ea), oe, oo, ou
â	(e), au, (ea)	ù	o, eo, eu, ew, oe, oo, ou, ow, ue, ui
é	u, (i), (u), ai, ay, ea, ei, eo, ie	u	eu, ew, ue, ui, eau, ewe, ieu, iew
è	i, y, ay, ea, ee, ei, eo, ey, ia, ie	û	o, oo, ou
í	a, e, o, u, y, ea, ee, ie, ui	oi	oy, oie
ì	y, ai, ay, ei, ey, ie, oi, ye, eye	ou	u, eo, ow
ó	a, u, au, oa, ow	ow	o, u
ò	{ aw, eo, ew, oa, oe, (oi), (oo), ou, ow, eau, ewe, owe	y	e, i

## II.

Letters and Combinations	Expressing	Letters and Combinations	Expressing
a	é, í, ó, ô	ie	é, è, í, ì
e	á, à, (â), í, (ú), y	oa	ó, ò, ô
i	(á), à, (é), è, (ú), y	oe	ò, ú, ù
o	í, ú, ù, û, tw	oi	í, (ò)
u	(é), í, ó, ou, w	eo	(ò), ú, ù, û
y	é, í, ì, (ú)	ou	ò, ô, ú, ù, û
ai	á, à, é, i	ow	ó, ò, ù, cu
ao	à, (ô)	oy	à, oi
au	á, à, â, ó, ô	ue	ù, u
aw	ò, ô	ui	í, ù, u
ay	à, é, è, í	ye	í
ea	á, (â), é, è, í, (ú)	awe	ô
ee	(â), é, í	eau	ò, u
ei	á, e, è, i	ewe	ò, u
eo	é, è, ò, (ô), ù, ou	eye	í
eu	ù, u	ieu	u
ew	ò, ú, u	iew	u
ey	à, e, i	oie	ø
ia	á, è	owe	ò

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN Baretti's "Italian Library," p. 58, we find the following article,—"Il Filogine del Bojardo, 1535, in octavo: it is said that there is a copy of this book in the Westminster Library: perhaps it is the only one extant." It is very extraordinary that Baretti's literary curiosity, perhaps I might say his duty as a bibliographer, did not lead him to inspect this very rare volume. If it had, he would have found that it was not the production of Bojardo, but of Andrea Baiardo. This we learn from a note on "An Historical and Critical Essay on the Revival of the Drama in Italy, p. 195." The author of this essay did what Baretti ought to have done;—he had the work examined, as he thought that Haym had erroneously ascribed it to Bojardo.

In the essay to which I have just referred, an account is given of a character in an Italian comedy of the fifteenth century, which was probably the prototype of the Bobadil of Ben Jonson.—vid. p. 73. This character, which is named Spampa-na, is thus made to boast:—

El Spampana mi chiamo, &c.

SPAM.

Spampana is my name, my looks alone  
Give terror to the man that meets my eye;  
Yet in affection strong I yield to none,  
Though not a bolder breathes beneath the  
sky.  
Truly I tell you (for I scorn to boast)  
My sword has sped a thousand in a day.

Ass.

Ay, of flies, &c., &c.

If the reader will take the trouble to compare this passage with the boastings of Bobadil, in Sc. i., Act. iii., of "Every Man in His Humour," he will perceive a striking resemblance.

Perhaps, too, Ben Jonson might have had obligations to another Italian comedy. In a note on the "Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy," p. 100, we are told that Bernardino Lombardi, a comedian, printed at Ferrara, in 1583, a comedy intitled "L'Alchimista." That Jonson might have seen the Italian drama before he wrote his comedy, is certain, for his "Alchemist" did not appear till 1610.—I am not, however, prepared to accuse him of plagiarism, for the Italian drama in question has as yet eluded my researches. But the conjectures which I have just offered should at least induce us to subscribe to an hope expressed by Mr. Walker, the author of the "Essay on the Revival of

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the Drama in Italy," p. 263:—"I hope (says he) the historians of the English stage, and the commentators on our early poets, will at length see the necessity of extending their researches to the literature of Italy."

A precious little book, "Il Cortegiano," now lies before me, of which I could wish a translation were presented to the public, with biographical notes, and the interesting account of the author, given in the "Life of Leo." This book contains more useful instruction, and better hints for the formation of youth, than any modern publication that I am acquainted with. Biographical notices of the several interlocutors would render the notes very amusing; and for such notes the recent publications of Messrs. Roisoe, Shepherd, Greswell, Walker, &c., &c., would furnish abundant matter.

I am, &c.,

A. B.

7th Nov., 1805.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE PIECES, from the GREEK.

[Concluded from Vol. xx., p. 511.]

I MUST beg pardon for the long digression in my last, and return to the object I had in view, which was, to produce a few specimens of Greek amatory poetry, of a different nature from that which I have asserted to pervade the generality of their works of that description.

In the Asiatic Researches is a translation of an Indian grant of land which was made about the year of Our Lord 1018. So strongly did the warmth of their poetical imaginations incorporate itself with every production of the Oriental writers, that even in this simple legal transaction we meet with a string of moral sentiments cloathed in elevated metaphorical language, and worthy of being compared with the philosophical strains of Simonides or Theognis. I have rendered a few of these sentences into English verse, and will here present them, in order to illustrate the comparison I have made:—

Unthinking youth, life's first impetuous stage,  
Too oft' partakes the swift approach of age,  
Woes to his arms the tyrant of his race,  
And dies, empoison'd by the foul embrace.  
This frame of man three unrelenting foes  
Besiege with sure variety of woes;  
Death and Old-Age their blasting force unite  
Against the peasant's toil and monarch's  
might;  
The third, ordain'd by hostile pow'rs above,  
Is separation from the friends we love.

C

That

That pang strikes deepest in the human heart,  
That bitter anguish, when we say—"We part"—  
The moment when our lips pronounce—  
" Farewell!"  
Is as the fall from upper heav'n to hell.

The life of man, and all his glitt'ring joys,  
Are the most frail of Nature's frailest toys ;—  
Like rain-drops trembling on the leafy spray,  
The gale scarce breathes, and scatters them away.

The miseries of parting and of absence have in all ages afforded an ample theme to the amorous Muse in her tenderest and most melancholy moods ; and there is no subject on which descriptions more natural, or that come more home to the softest feelings of the human heart, occur to us in the writings both of ancient and modern poets. It is alluded to in the foregoing verses with all the warmth and force of Asiatic imagery. In the following lines it appears to us in a style of playful gallantry, resembling the lighter compositions of our own age and country ; yet there is no lover who has not more than once experienced sensations very similar to those which it describes, when the avocations of business, or the commands of parents, have forced from him his unwilling consent to a temporary banishment.

*Ἄμορτα μημαζεῖν.* PAUL. SILENT.

When I left thee, Love ! I swore  
Not to see that face again  
For a fortnight's space or more ;  
But the cruel oath was vain,  
Since the next day I pass'd from thee  
Was a long year of misery.  
  
Oh then, for thy Lover, pray  
Ev'ry gentler deity,  
Not in too nice scales to weigh  
That constrained perjury !  
And thou ! Oh pity my despair !  
Heav'n's rage, and thine, I cannot bear.

On account of the strong affinity in sentiment of the foregoing epigram to many of our modern love-songs, I have given it such a form of verse in my translation as might render the resemblance more complete to the ear of an English reader ; and the same reason led me to adopt the peculiar metre in which I present the following :—

*Ἄγριται τὸν Ερωτα Μελισσαίς.* RUFINUS.

Why will Melissa, young and fair,  
Still her virgin-love deny,  
When ev'ry motion, ev'ry air,  
The passion of her soul declare,  
And give her words the lie ?

That panting breath, that broken sigh,  
And those limbs that feebly fail,  
And that dark hollow round her eye,  
The mark of Cupid's archery,\*  
Too plainly tell the tale.

But, oh thou God of soft desire,  
By thy Mother, thron'd above,  
Oh let not pity quench thine ire,  
Till, yielding to thy fiercest fire,  
She cries, at length, " I love !"

There is a great mixture of tenderness and gallantry in the following address of Anchises to his heavenly Mistress. It is by the collector Agathias, who, notwithstanding the corruption of taste that characterized the age he lived in, has himself added many very considerable ornaments to the Anthologia :—

Oft' hast thou left the realms of air,  
To dwell with me on Ida's shore ;  
But now gay youth is mine no more :  
And age has mark'd my brows with care.  
Oh, Queen of Love ! my youth restore,  
Or take my offering of grey hair !

The Phrygian hero appears to have had very sufficient cause to complain of the cruel treatment of his celestial mistress.—The lamentable effect of Jupiter's thunderbolt, the pain of a deep and incurable wound (Virg. *Aen.*, lib. ii.; Plut. de Vit. & Virt., &c.), was indeed a very severe punishment for one unfortunate moment of unguarded frankness, and may well excuse the very natural complaints which Scarron makes him utter :—\*

Vieil, cassé, mal-propre à la guerre,  
Je ne sers de rien sur la terre ;  
Spectre, qui n'ai plus que la voix,  
J'y suis un inutile poids.  
Depuis le tems que de son foudre  
Jupin me voulut mettre en poudre, &c;  
  
— J'ay depuis eu cent fois envie  
De m'aller pendre un beau matin  
Et finir mon chien de destin.

That the learned language of Greece was not unsuited to the strains of modern gallantry and sprightliness, a French gentleman of the 17th century appears to have endeavoured to prove, when he wrote a most elegant copy of Greek verses addressed to a lady who had recovered from the small-pox without injury to her beauty.

\* This seems a harsh expression in English, but I think it is justified by the metaphor of the original :

*Κῦλας βλεφάρῳ λοτυπεῖς βάσις.*

\* See a long and entertaining discussion of this interesting subject in Bayle's Dictionary, art. " Anchise."

ty. The ingenious author gave it for a title *Μῆνις τας Κυθερίας*, “The Wrath of Venus;” and it may not be unamusing to compare it, in an English dress, with the translations I have already given from the ancient poets :—

As Love on Venus’ bosom lay,  
He saw the wife of Fleury stray,  
And charm’d he flew to meet the dame,  
And call’d her by a mother’s name.  
Neglected Venus strove in vain  
The little rover to restrain ;  
For Cupid, pressing to the fair,  
Lurk’d in the tangles of her hair.  
No more the Queen of Cyprus smil’d,  
But wept, deserted by her child,  
Till awful vengeance she demands—  
Rage fills her breast, and arms her hands.  
The earthly Goddess she assails,  
And furious tears with pointed nails  
The roseate face, and heav’nly breast,  
Where Love delighted lay at rest ;  
And left her rival to deplore  
Her ivory forehead spotted o’er,  
And drooping, as the flow’ret pale  
Shrinks from the wind and beating hail.  
Now shuddering Love began to mourn  
By cruel hands her beauty torn—  
Each soft persuasion he applies  
And words of sweetest promise tries,  
And charms of healing power he chose  
That smooth the skin, revive the rose,  
And call’d his brother Loves to grace  
With heavenly aid a mortal face.

To beauty and to health restor’d  
By Cupid’s art, she charms her lord,  
And soon a blooming infant smil’d,  
Like Cytherea’s darling child.\*

But it was not always beauty that lit the flame in the breast of the Grecian lover ; and it was not every philosopher, or even poet, who indulged or encouraged the licence and voluptuousness of his age. The romantic but elevated notions concerning love which Plato inculcated to his disciples, were very generally admired, and often even followed. “ Anacreon (says Favus in *apud Stob.*) was absurd when he reproved a beautiful boy for cutting off his hair, saying that he tore away the lovely flower of his head. Wait but a little, Oh Anacreon ! and you will see every thing cut off ; every grace of the eyes and of the countenance destroyed. As Ulysses is represented in the *Odyssey* when Minerva transformed him to an old man, the very same metamorphosis waits for those charms and beauties which you now admire, and vainly wish to perpetuate !—

\* See “ *Mem. de Littérature, par Mons. Salengro,*” tom. i.

Μάρψ μὲν ὁ χρόα καλὸν ἐνγυμπτῶσι μέλεσσε  
Σαιθάς δὲν κεφαλῆς ὄλεσε τείχας ἀμφὶ δὲ δύρμα  
Πάντεσσι μελέσσοι παλαιάς θῆνε γερόντος.”

By others love was considered and treated as a disease of the most fatal nature to the mind of man ; one that was by all possible means to be reduced and eradicated. Remedies were prescribed, some of a wise and philosophical, others of a fanciful and ridiculous, nature. The ancient Greeks had a water of forgetfulness, similar to the fabulous fountain in the forest of Ardennes, so celebrated by the poetry of Boiardó and Ariosto. Selemnus was a river of Achaia, which had the virtue of making every one who bathed in it from that moment lose all recollection of the object of their most violent desires ; and Pausanias speaks very highly in commendation of this wonderful quality :—  
*Εἰ δὲ μετεῖνι ἀληθείας τῷ λογῳ, τιμιώτερον*  
*χρηματων πελλων, εἴτιν 'Ανθρώποις το ὑδωρ*  
*τε Σελέμιος.—Paus. Achæic.*

One epigram of a humourous nature occurs, in which the romantic visions of Platonic love are perhaps intended to be satirized :—

“Οὐκ εἴθ' ὄτος; ’Egoc. RUFINUS.

Call it not a test of love  
If sun-like beauty light the flame.  
Beauty every heart can move,  
It delights e’en gods above,  
And is to all the same.  
  
But if your fond, doting, eye  
The reverse has learnt to prove ;  
If for wrinkled age you’ll die,  
Or adore deformity,  
Then you may boast you love.

The words and construction of this little composition have suggested the following very different turn of thought, which (though by no means authorised by the Greek) I shall insert merely for the purpose of introducing a few poems of a different nature from all which have preceded it :—

Call it not love with sudden warmth to glow,  
And pine, enamour’d of a wanton’s brow ;  
But if with sense and modesty alone  
Some maid for want of beauty shall atone,  
From her if Cupid aim an arrow sure,  
Feed the soft flame, and own the passion pure.

This, this is love—mere beauty lights her fire  
In all alike, and bids the world admire.

In every age, in every state of civilized society, however dissolute the manners, and depraved the taste, of the people with regard to the intercourse of the sexes, there

have always been poets who have sung, and philosophers who have inculcated, the laws of wedded love, of pure and undivided affection.

Nor gold, nor empire, nor the luscious board,

Such pleasures to the race of man afford,  
As when two kindred souls, united, prove  
The mutual joys of heav'ly-temper'd love.

(APOLLONIDES apud SROS.)

"How sweet to the soul of man (says Hierocles) is the society of a beloved wife! When wearied and broken down by the labours of the day, her endearments soothe, her tender care restore him. The solicitudes and anxieties, and the heavier misfortunes of life, are hardly to be borne by him who has the weight of business and domestic cares at the same time to contend with. But how much lighter do they seem, when, after his necessary avocations are over, he returns to his home, and finds there a partner of all his griefs and troubles, who takes for his sake her share of domestic labour upon her, and soothes the anguish of his soul by her comfort and her participation. By the immortal Gods! a wife is not, as she is falsely represented and esteemed by some; a burden or a sorrow to man. No! She shares his burdens, and she alleviates his sorrows.—For there is no toil nor difficulty so heavy or insupportable in life, but it may be surmounted by the mutual labours and the affectionate concord of that holy partnership."

Homer has afforded us most beautiful and affecting pictures of the conjugal state in both his immortal poems, and, by the wonderful force of his mighty genius, has rendered perfect the image he designed to convey, by the natural and striking contrast of opposite characters. Even an Andromache and a Penelope would not be so admirable in themselves, if they were not placed in opposition to a Helen and a Calypso. Whole volumes descriptive of the nature of that sacred tie could not have brought it more forcibly to our mind than he has done in two lines, put into the mouth of the wife of Hector:—

"Ἐπεος, δῆμε, εὐ μοι τοτὶ πατέρης γε πότνια μήτρης  
Ἡδὲ Κατίντετο: οὐ δέ μει βαλεγεῖς παραχθεῖσαι.

Even Euripides, as Antipater observes,\* when warmed by this holy fire, could lay aside his hatred to women, and sing its praises with all the ardour and tenderness of a poet:—

\* Apud Stibæum.

Γυνὴ γάρ ἐν νόσοις καὶ κακοῖς πόστει  
“Ηδέσσοντες, δάματα ἐν οἰκῇ καλῶς·  
Οργὴν δὲ πραῦνεστα γε Δυσθυμίαν  
Ψυχὴν μεθίσας ἴδον γε ἀπατας φίλων.

The "Alcestis," which has for its foundation the purest and most sublime instance of conjugal affection to be met with in all antiquity (unless we except, perhaps, the beautiful tale of Paetus and Arria), and to which very few parallels can be found either in history or in romance,\* abounds with striking passages of the nature I have been describing, and may be pronounced the most affecting and interesting play in the language.

The Anthologia is not destitute of poems in praise of the marriage-state, and descriptive of conjugal affection. I have, in a former Number, presented a very sweet specimen in Meleager's elegant and natural tribute to the memory of his Heliodora. A thought of a very different kind, by Paul the Silentary, an officer of the Court of Justinian, occurs to me:—

Καλὰ τὰ Ήπειρίνης κειμήλια.

Fair is the gift of true virginity;  
But, if that valued gem all women cherish'd,  
Life soon would wither, and the world decay.  
Take to thine arms a husband while you may,  
Leave to the world thy form when thou hast perish'd,  
And be content with wedded chastity.

This is very good Christian morality; and, while we little expect to find it in a collection of Greek epigrams, we are at no loss to discover abundance of resemblances among our native songs. It is rather more a matter of wonder that a Troubadour and a monk should be heard inculcating a similar doctrine: yet such is the strain of Izarn the Dominican:—"There is no chastity so agreeable to God as a faithful marriage."

Antipater of Sidon has embellished the collection with a very elegant and simple poem, descriptive of the affectionate dependence of a young and tender woman on her husband, and the mutual assistance and comfort he derives from her society. The metaphor is a very common one, but here it is introduced with a delicacy and propriety that I think I never observed elsewhere.—

\* The story of Edward and Eleonora is very similar to that of the Alcestis, a resemblance which Thomson has taken advantage of, many of the best passages in his play being very close imitations of the Grecian bard.

*Ἄνθη με πλατάνους.*

See yonder blushing vine-tree grow,  
And clasp a dry and wither'd plane,  
And round its youthful tendrils throw  
To shelter it from sun and rain.  
  
That sapless trunk, in former time,  
Gave covert from the noon-tide blaze,  
And taught the infant shoot to climb  
Which now the pious debt repays.  
  
And thus, kind powers, a partner give,  
To share in my prosperity,  
Hang on my strength while yet I live,  
And do me honour when I die.

The wish of having our memory preserved after death by those who were the objects of our love and affection during life, seems to be implanted by nature in the human mind; and perhaps no feeling is more universal than that which inspires us with a wish that the fond partner of our cares and joys may never bestow on another the same kind of attachment which we have considered as our exclusive right.— Yet there are not wanting examples to every one's recollection, of the greatest affection felt during life, without the smallest solicitude concerning its continuance afterwards. A French gentleman, passionately fond of his wife, presented her, at her own request, with the well-known story in Petronius of the Matron of Ephesus: on a blank page he added some verses, exhorting the fair reader to continue her affection for him unimpaired while he lived to feel and to enjoy it; but he concludes with some sprightliness, by avowing that he has no objection to sharing, after death, the fate of the Ephesian husband:—

The fair Ephesian matron's fault,  
Who took her husband from his vault,  
Shall ne'er make me uneasy;  
While living, love but me alone,  
But, pretty Sylvia! when I'm gone,  
Then hang me if it please ye.

I think no representations of the happiness and excellence of the marriage state are so tender and affecting as those which paint the affection that survives the tumultuous season of desire and rapture, that smooths the "hard pilgrimage" of old-age, and sheds its sweet balm over the bed of sickness and death. This pure, this sublime affection, is most beautifully described in many of our favourite national songs, and smaller poems, and, in that point of view, they acquire an interest beyond the power of mere poetry to excite. Who does not feel his heart more strongly affected by the rustic tenderness

of Burns's "John Anderson, my Joe," and by the natural simplicity of Percy's "Oh Nancy wilt thou go with me," than by the most elevated lays of the most admired poets? The same kind of merit recommends to our notice the following elegant lines of Paulus Silentarius:

*Προσκριπτος ἐγενόμη τεν βυτος.*

For me thy wrinkles have more charms,  
Dear Lydia! than a smoother face;  
I'd rather fold thee in my arms,  
Than younger, fairer, nymphs embrace.

To me thy autumn is more sweet,  
More precious, than their vernal rose:  
Their summer warms not with a heat  
So potent as thy winter glows.

In the fair and courteous days of France, when a gay and half-romantic gallantry was the universal taste of the young and old, the lofty and the humble, Madame la Mareschale de Mirepoix, already in the winter of her days, but with more wit and warmth of imagination remaining than most of the youngest and gayest ladies of the Court, sent to her old admirer, Mons. le Duc de Nivernois, a lock of her grey hair, accompanied by some very pretty and elegant verses, descriptive of the regard she felt for him, which age could not extinguish nor diminish. The reply of the Duke is one of the sweetest specimens of united tenderness and gaiety that I ever remember to have met with:

Quoi! vous parlez de cheveux blancs?  
Laissons, laissons courir le tems:  
Que nous importe son ravage!  
Les tendres cœurs en sont exempts;  
Les Amours sont toujours enfants,  
Et les Graces sont de tout age.  
  
Pour moi, Themire, je le sens,  
Je suis toujours dans mon printemps,  
Quand je vous offre mon hommage;  
Si je n'avois que dix-huit ans,  
Je pouvois aimer plus long-tems,  
Mais non pas aimer d'avantage.

For the consolation of those English ladies, who, like Madame de Mirepoix, are growing grey, and to assure them that the aged themselves, although not likely to make new conquests, have at least the power of retaining the admirers of their youth, I venture to insert this rude copy of a beautiful original:

Talk not of snowy locks—have done—  
Time runs unchang'd, and let him run—  
To us what bodes the tyrant's rage,  
He knows not tender hearts to sever,  
The little Loves are infants ever,  
The Graces are of every age.

To thee, Themira, when I bow,  
For ever in my spring I glow,  
And in thy years approve thee ;  
Could I to gay sixteen return  
With love more lasting I might burn,  
But dearer could not love thee.

Even beauty and loveliness do not always expire with the flower of youth ; and not a few poets have sung the praises of autumnal charms. This, as we are informed by Ælian, was the opinion of Euripides, that the evening of beauty is frequently not less delightful and enchanting than its dawning lustre. Anacreon makes a very poetical and elegant apology for his own age in one of his odes, which I have translated :—

*Mn με φυγεις ὄπεσσα.*

Oh fly not, though revolving time  
Has silver'd o'er Anacreon's head,  
Nor, glorying in thy flowery prime,  
Be by a younger lover led !

Think'lt thou my winter ill agrees  
With the young charms thy spring discloses ?  
Remember how those garlands please  
Where lilies mingle with the roses !

After all, upon comparing together the various specimens I have here presented, I think the position I set out with will appear well-founded, respecting the distinctive marks of the Grecian and Oriental and the modern European amatory compositions.\* Like the luxurious subjects of Alcinoüs, they referred all their enjoyments to the pleasures of the senses :—

*\*Αὐτὸν δὲ τὴν Δαίδαλον τοὺς φλέγει, καθαγίς τε, χορόι τε,  
βίηματα τε ἐγνωμονεῖ, λαοτρά τε δειπνά, γένεται.*

With them wine, beauty, and music, the graceful motion, the beaming eye, the wanton voluptuous air, the melting voice, are the sources of the passion, and the objects of the praise ; and if more refined sentiments adorn our compositions, it may be a question whether our poetry has not lost as much of beauty and enchantment as it has gained of delicacy and morality by the change.

\* Towards the conclusion of this essay I have given two or three very striking examples to the contrary ; but the exceptions to my assertion are so few in number, that they will rather tend to confirm than to shake the rule, if the subject be properly examined.

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#### REMARKS ON MALTA AND SICILY.

[Continued from Vol. xx., p. 516.]

MINE host of the Elephant prides himself upon his character for civility ; and keeps a book in which are the signatures of a number of English travellers, certifying their satisfaction with the treatment they had received : one of these certificates being extremely ill-spelt, and at the same time strongly commanding the eating provided him, a wag has written under it these words :—" It seems this gentleman was much better fed than taught."

Before breakfast on the morning after our arrival we were waited upon by the Governor of the town, who, though not so polished a man as our friend at Syracuse, shewed every inclination to oblige. He drove us about to view the country in a very elegant landau, and pointed out a number of grand and beautiful prospects. In the evening he introduced us to a *conversazione*, or rather coffee-room, it being merely an assemblage of men styling themselves the noblesse of the country, but who in every respect fell far short of those we had left at Syracuse. Here I thought I traced the effect of French fraternity. Not being a card player, I wandered from the coffee-room into the town, till, wishing to return, I was obliged to inquire my way of a labouring-man to the noblemen's *conversazione* : he civilly conducted me to the spot, and then left me, with this sarcastic remark, " There is the disgrace of Catania." From this place we went to the opera, which is much upon a par with that at Malta.

The churches of this town are very numerous, and many of them handsome, and splendidly decorated. That belonging to the Benedictine Friars of the Order of Saint Nicholas surpasses any I have ever seen : it is large, airy, and elegant, contains some very superior paintings, and perhaps the finest organ in the world.—There are also belonging to the same order, and in the monastery, which is very large, an extensive library, and museum, in both of which are some excellent paintings. The museum contains few curiosities but such as are usually met with in common collections. Adjoining the monastery are several large gardens, in the laying out of which neither taste nor nature has been consulted ; but contrasted to their insipid uniformity, and near to them, are

are a great number of huge pieces of lava, forming a grand scene of desolation, and occasioned by the different eruptions of the volcano. All the above were shewn to us by a priest of most courteous and engaging manners.

The Museum of the Prince de Biscaris is a large collection of ancient Roman and Grecian sculpture, and is allowed to be very valuable and select. The Museum of the Chevalier Georgini, to which he was polite enough personally to attend us, consists chiefly of curious stones and minerals, and is well worth seeing.

*Odi profanum vulgus!*—This expression was extorted from me, in the course of our morning's ramble, by the rude curiosity of the inhabitants of this town, hundreds of whom pursued us in the most persevering and unpleasant manner, from shop to shop, and from street to street; and I verily believe, had we advertised that several British officers were to be seen alive and in full uniform, we should have excited as much curiosity, and attracted as many visitors, as the Irish giant, or the lions in the Tower.

Whilst at dinner this day, we were waited upon by a priest, who brought a present of fruit from his monastery: he bore no resemblance to the monk immortalized by Sterne; but his purpose was the same, and probably better answered.

On the 1st of January we met with the captain and several other officers of a British frigate from Malta, and the Honourable Mr. M. and two other gentlemen on their travels from England: we took our new-year's dinner together, were twelve in number, and I suppose more Englishmen were never seen at one time in this town.

The commencement of a year causes a great holiday amongst the Sicilians: in the churches were displayed a great variety of decorations; these, however, were rather gaudy than costly, much more glaring than beautiful. In one church I saw the body of an old man lying in state: this is an honour paid indiscriminately throughout the country to the high and low, the rich and the poor. I observed here a curious custom, which I was told generally prevails upon gala days: the higher classes, dressed in their "Sunday-clothes," drive in the evening to the most public part of the town, where they remain in their carriages looking at each other for the space of an hour, but without interchanging the smallest conversation; after which they proceed to the opera, or some other public amusement. Their carriages, and the liveries of their servants (five or six

of whom are frequently attending one family through the streets) are uncommonly rich. Ostentation indeed is a prevailing passion among the Sicilians; and the person whose house indicates poverty and wretchedness, will still be seen abroad in a dashing coach, and attended by servants in brilliant liveries.

Catania is at present modern built, nearly one half of it having been destroyed by an earthquake in 1783; and it suffered dreadfully a few years afterwards by a tremendous eruption of Mount Etna. For its size, and in its situation, it perhaps surpasses in beauty any town in the Mediterranean: the houses are built of white stone, their fronts in general very handsome; but the interior was far from corresponding with their external appearance. The streets are wide and well paved. It has two gates: that leading to Messina is uncommonly beautiful. I saw in this place some Neapolitan troops, both cavalry and infantry; the former appeared to be but indifferent; the latter were handsome, clean, and well-dressed men.

On the 2d of January, attended by one man as a guide, and two others as muleteers, forming in all a cavalcade of seven men and six mules, we left Catania. I should here remark, that the only two ways of travelling this road, are, first, by riding a mule, or, secondly, by being carried in a kind of sedan-chair between two of those animals: I need hardly add we preferred the former. During the greater part of this our first day's journey towards Messina, we skirted the foot of Mount Etna. The weather was uncommonly clear, and afforded a very fine view of its summit, which was covered with snow, as indeed it is, if not the whole, during the greater part of the year. The crater at present emits but little smoke; and it is the opinion of many that its fire is nearly exhausted.

We passed through a number of pleasant villages; in several of which (it being holiday-time) we were regaled by lively bands of music.

About sixteen miles from Catania we halted to refresh ourselves and horses at one of the country *albergos* or taverns: it consisted of one large apartment, about the size of a good English barn. In this the whole family, that is to say, men, women, children, pigs, sheep, dogs, cats, and fowls, were assembled. The landlord, or at least a male being of the household, was employed in one corner in cutting up a pig, from which one of the fair sex soon produced a large dish of hot steaks

fleaks. Here, however, a new difficulty occurred; there was not a knife in the whole house (the large one used by the butcher excepted), nor in all probability in the whole parish; but *necessitas non habet legem*, which, for the benefit of ladies and country gentlemen, I thus translate: "Fingers were made before knives."—This difficulty, then, being surmounted, mine hostess's pork was the best I ever partook of.

It had been our intention to have travelled this day as far as Tavormina, which is thirty-five miles from Catania, and half way from that place to Messina; but when we arrived at a neat little village called Mascari, our guide absolutely refused to proceed, alleging as the reason, his apprehension of being attacked by banditti. This, being all well armed, we should have disregarded; but to proceed without a guide was impossible, and we were in consequence obliged to submit, upon the condition, however, that he should start as soon as the Moon rose in the morning. Accordingly between two and three o'clock we were again on our journey. The road led over precipices, rocks, &c.; our mules were frequently tumbled in the dust, and during the whole day never once exceeded a slow walk: but the beauty of the country amply compensated for the tardiness of the mules. The lofty hills were covered with a variety of evergreens, and the valleys with corn and vineyards: from the latter very considerable quantities of wine are produced, and some of a tolerable flavour. We this day also passed through several small towns, and within sight of many others, some of which are most singularly situated, being built at the very summit of the loftiest mountains. That of Tavormina actually hangs over a very lofty and perpendicular rock: at this town are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some other buildings, in high estimation amongst antiquarians.

At length, about eight in the evening, exceedingly fatigued, we arrived at Messina, where with the utmost difficulty we procured one small room amongst four of us, which, like the cobler's stall, was to serve for parlour, and bed-room, and all. In this situation an English traveller, hearing of our distress, entered our wretched apartment, and informed us that he had an excellent sitting-room in the house, which he begged we would make use of upon all occasions; an offer which we gladly accepted. With this gentleman we joined messes during our stay in Messina, and found him to be a man

of fashion and information. The inn, called the *Leon d'Or*, proved to be a very good one. Here it may not be amiss to observe, that the best plan to save a great deal of trouble, as well as expence, is to bargain with the innkeepers for your board and lodging. We gave for ours, including wine, something above six shillings each per day, and I believe we were overcharged.

Messina is delightfully situated. Behind the town are some high, romantic, and well cultivated mountains: in its front is a most beautiful bay, on the opposite side of which are the snow-clad mountains of Calabria, and at their feet several considerable towns. It is also the second-largest town in Sicily, and perhaps, in point of trade, not much inferior to Palermo. It manufactures silks, cottons, &c., which, together with a vast quantity of corn, it exports to the neighbouring nations. At the time I am speaking of, the bay was crowded with merchantmen of different countries waiting for cargoes. Messina suffered dreadfully by the earthquake of 1783, the ravages of which have not been repaired, or the ruins removed. Many of these, particularly a range of regular buildings extending upwards of a mile by the side of the bay, and called the *Majino*, are still to be seen, and indicate that Messina must, prior to that time, have been considerably larger and much handsomer than it is at present. The same earthquake ravaged the greater part of Sicily and Calabria. In the latter country it is said to have destroyed many towns, and upwards of forty thousand inhabitants. Valleys were exalted, and mountains laid low: old rivers were choked up, and in an instant new ones appeared: in fine, a more awful and destructive convulsion of nature was never felt.

Many parts of this town, particularly the quay, wore a greater appearance of industry and the bustle of business than any other I had seen in the country. Still I must pronounce Sicily throughout to be the very hot-bed and nursery of depravity. Every species of iniquity is practised from childhood to old-age, almost from the cradle to the grave. I speak chiefly of the lowest class of people, numbers of whom obtain a livelihood by the lowest, the most abandoned, and the most degrading of vices. This may perhaps be in some measure attributable to a most pernicious itch for gambling, which appears to pervade every rank, and employ almost every hour. By the bye, an itch of another sort is nearly equally prevalent in this country.

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The opera here is much superior to those at Malta and Catania ; but one thing struck me as indicating extreme poverty either in the people or manager, which is, that there are no lights provided except those upon the stage ; each party is therefore obliged to bring candles for its own box, or sit in the dark.

I recollect nothing else worth seeing in this town. The arsenal, which stands at the bottom of the bay, appears to be a strong stone work ; but foreigners are not permitted to enter it. In the centre of the bay is another fortification, which is used as a quarantine-office and barrack. The Governor is a polite and pleasant man, spoke very good English, and informed me he had been formerly in our navy. (To be continued.)

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

In your last month's Magazine there are some inquiries from a Correspondent respecting two plants mentioned in Mr. Evans's Tour in North Wales; one, *bulbocodium vernum* of Linnæus, and the other the *afaleur pren*, or *pren-lemon* (the lemon-tree) of the Welsh. As I have made more than one excursion into this romantic and highly interesting country, for the purpose chiefly of studying and collecting its plants, it may be in my power to throw some light on the present subject. Mr. Evans, I am more than inclined to think, has discovered *bulbocodium vernum* only in botanizing through Mr. Pennant's work on North-Wales. I have not that book by me at present, but I very well recollect taking a minute of the *L habitat* of the plant from thence, for the express purpose of searching for it myself. Mr. Pennant says that it grows on a lofty rock, part of Snowdon, which is called Clogwyn du'r Arddu. I sought some hours for it upon this rock, but to no purpose. I however found, what I have no doubt had been mistaken for it, the *anthericum serotinum* of Linnæus, Hudson, and Withering — Had the former plant, which is of such size and colour as to be sufficiently conspicuous, been a native of any of the mountainous parts of North-Wales, it would almost to a certainty have been discovered by one of those two excellent botanists, the late Mr. Griffiths, of Garn, or the Rev. Mr. Davies, of Beaumaris. There can be no doubt but that Mr. Pennant's insertion of *bulbocodium vernum* was from erroneous information ; and that Mr. Evans, without having made the due in-

quiry, has unwittingly transferred the error from Mr. Pennant's book into his own work. Mr. E., for various reasons, could not possibly have mistaken *colchicum autumnale* for the plant in question.

If Mr. Evans had been at the trouble of inquiring at Aber for some person to accompany him, he would have had no difficulty whatever in finding what he denominates “ the non descript plant which is called *afaleur pren*, whose fruit resembles a lemon, and is said to grow on the top of Penmaen.” I cannot give this gentleman credit for much botanical information, from the circumstance of his apparently implicit faith in the exaggerated assertions of some of the Welsh respecting this plant. I think that no correct botanist would, without very considerable qualification, have ventured to countenance these assertions by his name in print.— That any plant bearing a fruit like the lemon, and known to grow on a particular spot, should continue undescribed by such accurate systematic botanists as Hudson and Withering, and particularly by the latter, assiduous as he was by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Griffiths, who visited the Welsh mountains for the express purpose of botanizing, for some weeks in almost every summer, was a circumstance that would prevent most persons well acquainted with the nature of English plants from entirely crediting, and certainly from printing, the assertions of the Welsh people respecting their *afaleur pren*, or *pren-lemon*. When I was last at Aber, I made very full inquiry on the subject of this celebrated plant, for such it really is in most parts of Caernarvonshire. Accompanied by a guide, I went to the spot where it grew, which is amongst some of the perpendicular rocks of Penmaen Maur, immediately above that part of the turnpike-road which is formed on a ledge of the mountain above the sea :— and, strange to say, this lemon-tree is certainly nothing more than *crataegus aria* of Linnæus, and *pyrus aria* of Dr. Smith. The trees which the guide pointed out to me had been much cut, and, as he said, for the purpose of planting the cuttings in gardens. It may seem ridiculous that the fruit of this shrub should ever, under any circumstances, have been so far mistaken as to be compared to a lemon. Such however is the fact. The man who accompanied me said it was like a *small* lemon ; but when I inquired particularly as to the size, he at first shewed me the end of his thumb, and afterwards, on my smiling, and expressing my doubts, he assented that

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perhaps

perhaps it might not be bigger than the extremity of one of his fingers. He likewise said that the fruit grew in small bunches.

If your Correspondent is desirous of any further information on this subject, and will express his wishes in your Miscellany, I shall be glad to answer them as far as lies in my power.

X. S.

Nov. 6, 1805.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

PERMIT me, by means of your valuable Publication, to call the attention of such of your readers as are interested in the circulation of inland bills of exchange, to an innovation which has within these few years been introduced into this useful and necessary channel for making payments between distant places, and particularly in the capital, where the inconvenience is chiefly experienced. Instead of a bill drawn by the country-merchant or dealer on his correspondent in London, whose acceptance stamps a credit on the drawer, and assures the holder of its regularity, one frequently receives a spurious production, something between a promissory note and a bill, but intended by the inventor to pass for the latter, from the knowledge that a note would not so readily be received in payment. They are generally drawn on checks from a handsome engraved plate, in which the usual form of a bill is preserved, with the customary address of a banker; but in filling up the blanks, an "I," or a "We," is inserted or interlined before the word "pay," and "At," instead of "To," before the address, thus giving the appearance of a bill to an instrument which is inferior to a note, as it does not even contain a promise to pay. I have seen in some of these sham-bills the "At" placed almost imperceptibly in the ornamented marginal checks, and others which are made payable to the order of the drawer: both these instances I cannot but consider as premeditated endeavours to delude the unwary, and raise money on false pretences. I would not however wish to charge all who have adopted the practice with criminal intention, as I have no doubt many have done it through ignorance and the influence of example, but it may without any breach of charity be asserted, that they all want to appear to have, what they have not, credit and connection with a London banker.

It may be asked, What is the particular inconvenience attending these bills,

which occasions this heavy complaint? I answer by the following case:—A shop-keeper in Yorkshire or elsewhere has a limited credit with a wholesale dealer in town, suppose fifty pounds at a time, the last parcel to be paid for when the next is ordered: his stock being nearly out, he takes his cash and small-notes (which policy will not permit to be sent out of the country) to his neighbour, a dealer in bills, who seems to live in good credit, and asks him in return for a bill on London: he readily gives him his "*I pay*" note at two months, apparently on his banker, which is sent up with the order to his correspondent: the latter, not aware of the deception, sends the bill perhaps from Whitechapel to the banker's in Pall-mall for acceptance, where it is left till the next day, when being called for, it is returned with the remark that it is not a bill on the house, but must be presented again when due, and if they have effects it will then be paid. Here is a waste of four hours of perhaps the most valuable part of the day, and the tradesman is also reduced to the unpleasant alternative of doubling the amount of the debt for the two months, or offending his customer by avowing his mistrust: he thinks it his interest to chuse the first, and at the expiration of the time finds the note dishonoured: the drawer runs away, and the customer, unable to bear the loss, becomes insolvent. Facts of this nature are by no means unfrequent.

The immense circulation of fictitious paper has long been a subject of general complaint in the trading-world, and many have had occasion to rue the effects of it. It surely must be the opinion of every friend to the commercial character of the country that the evil should be remedied; and that the matter may be seriously taken up by some persons of influence, is the wish of

**AN ENEMY TO DECEPTION.**  
London, Dec. 11, 1805.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

MANY months ago some observations appeared in your Magazine respecting the growth and bearing of fruit-trees after taking from the trunks or branches cylinders of bark; and in case of any of your readers making experiments of a similar nature, the writer begged they might be communicated through the same medium.

On the 5th of November, 1804, I cut from the large branch of an apricot-tree (young and very flourishing, but which had never borne any fruit) a complete cylinder of bark about three inches long; I also cut two thirds of a cylinder of bark of the same length from the large branch of another apricot-tree (planted at the same time with the other, nearly four years before, but had not fruited), and one of nearly the same dimensions from a young green-gage tree of the same planting, which also had not fruited. In the spring of the year I watched the three trees narrowly: on all of them there were more blossoms than I had ever seen before, but not more in proportion on those limbs from which the cylinders were taken than the rest of the trees. When the leaves shot out I could perceive no unusual appearance in the trees from whence the imperfect cylinders were taken; but the leaves of the branch out of which the complete cylinder was cut were of a much paler green and smaller than those on the rest of the tree. In consequence of early blight, only two apricots came to perfection, one on each tree, and there were about sixteen very large green gages. Through the summer I observed that the portion of bark left where the part cylinders were cut, began to swell out and grow; but the place whence the whole cylinder was taken, appeared sapless and crackt. Towards autumn the leaves turned quite yellow; they are now quite sear, and not fallen as the other leaves, but still hang on the limb, which is to all appearance dead, whilst the remainder of the tree and the other two trees have the usual healthy state.

From these experiments I learn, that to cut complete cylinders from trees or their limbs is to destroy them; but that cutting partial ones may have the effect of concentrating the growth of the tree to that spot, so far as to prevent the shooting-out of superfluous wood, and perhaps of giving it a better chance of bearing fruit; though I should conceive that long gashes cut into the tree perpendicularly, and the bark a little separated without being taken away, would have every good effect without defacing the tree.

Should any thing further worth notice occur in the growth or otherwise of these trees, I shall take pleasure in communicating it, and remain, Sir, your constant reader, &c.,

J. A.

Ipswich, Dec. 15, 1805.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

To Mr. CRUTTWELL, the Printer of the  
*Bath Chronicle.*\*

SIR,

IT was with mingled emotions of surprize and concern, that we read the minutes of certain conversations (committed to paper by your clerk at the time) which took place between you and the Rev. Stafford Smith; and you and the Rev. Charles Daubeny, on the sixth of December [instant.] Our surprize was excited, by understanding that the insertion in your paper of various documents written by us (exposing the practice adopted at the New Church in this city, of deducting, FOR ITS OWN USE, a third of the donations contributed at that place of worship, for certain charitable institutions in Bath) should have subjected you to the threat of a prosecution for a libel: and our concern arose from learning, that the two reverend gentlemen above-mentioned should, in the incautious moment of passion, have so far committed themselves, as to make declarations, which we doubt not, they will, in their cooler moments, most sincerely lament having uttered—namely, the assertion hazarded by the Rev. Stafford Smith, "THAT YOUR PAPER HAD BEEN A VEHICLE FOR LIBELS FOR TWO YEARS;" and the bold avowal made by the Rev. Charles Daubeny, "THAT HE WOULD HAVE THE COMMAND OF ALL THE BATH PAPERS." As the discretion and good sense with which you have ever conducted your respectable Chronicle, will preclude any fears on your part of the legal consequences which may result from your having inserted therein our various communications on the subject of the New Church, so will it be an ample consolation to your mind, UNDER THE CHARGE AGAINST THIS IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE PART OF YOUR PROPERTY, (MADE TOO IN THE PRESENCE OF YOUR CUSTOMERS) to reflect, that the Bath Chronicle has for half a century maintained an unimpeached character of strict decorum, and rigid integrity: that for half a century it has been circulated, with increasing credit, through the greater part of the kingdom: that for half a century it has spoken no other language than the language of candour and independence, and served no other cause than the cause of morality,

\* We have been desired to insert the following letter, attempts having been made at Bath to suppress it.—Editor.

loyalty,

loyalty, and patriotism. Whilst you are charmed with this reflection, Sir, under the unfounded charge which has been advanced against your paper by the Rev. Stafford Smith, you will, we doubt not, partake in the satisfaction which we and the public of this city must necessarily experience from the conviction, that the pretensions of the Rev. Charles Daubeny to the COMMAND OF THE BATH PAPERS, are never likely to be realized,—you will unite with us in thanking Providence that the principles of the constitution, and the laws of the realm, have sufficiently secured the INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS: that no individual (not even the Archdeacon of Sarum) can assume the COMMAND of those vehicles of information, those guardians of morality, and those watchmen of liberty, the PUBLIC PAPERS; and that they are still both authorized and willing to hold up to the contempt, odium, and reprobation of the world, any practices that may bring dis honour on religion, or injure the interests of morality. We are, with esteem, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

W. FALCONER.

THOMAS FALCONER.

RICHARD WARNER.

Bath, 13th Dec. 1805.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING conducted my readers across the line which separates Maryland from Pennsylvania, I flatter myself I shall not trespass much on your room, or their leisure, if I indulge myself in a few remarks on the states\* which I have left. Maryland, originally a proprietary government, is divided from Virginia, for a considerable length of country, by the river Potomak. It is also divided into two irregular divisions, called the Eastern and Western Shore, by the Chesapeake. In each division there are very many wealthy planters. The eastern division is low and flat, but is very productive, especially as a grazing country. The roads are very pleasant to travel upon, being perfectly level. It is deeply indented by numerous large and navigable rivers, which, connecting with the Chesapeake, are well supplied with fish; among which,

\* Strictly speaking, I had only passed through one state, viz. that of Maryland; Alexandria was formerly a part of Virginia, but now of the district of Columbia.

in the season, the soft shell crab is the greatest delicacy. These lowlands being often covered with waters, which on their subsidence are operated upon by a burning sun, too frequently subject the inhabitants to all the various grades of fever, from a simple intermittent to a highly bilious fever. Hence the eastern shore of Maryland may be considered as unhealthy, particularly to new settlers. Hence also those myriads of mosquitoes, whose infernal hum, far worse than their bite, chases sleep from the eyes of the weary traveller. Some of these plagues are very large, and are called gally-nippers, and their bite very severely. They will not however justify what is seriously asserted by Mr. Weld, in his Travels through the United States, that General Washington had assured him that in the higher parts of New York they would bite through a boot. I cannot believe the General ever said so: if he did, he must have seen the disposition that gentleman had to slander our country, and therefore mentioned it as a trial how far his prejudices would induce him to credit such an assertion. Few authors have displayed more prejudices than Mr. Weld against this country, and yet his book contains many facts, though perverted to suit his own views.

Although in the western shore of Maryland there are some marshy grounds, particularly near the mouths of rivers, yet, generally speaking, the country is hilly and picturesque. No country in the world can afford a greater variety of beautiful views than that which we are now speaking of. The great inland sea of the Chesapeake is very nearly surrounded by Virginia and Maryland. The Potomak, and I am told all the other great rivers which empty into the Chesapeake, are full of fish; yet it is a fact that the tables in Alexandria, George Town, and Washington, are not regularly supplied therewith. Fish-oil might be procured in immense quantities from the Potomak fish. On the Sunday preceding the day I left home, I was told that in one single draught of the seine there were caught, opposite to Alexandria, 130,000 herrings: this, although I did not witness, I believe, as it was not mentioned as a very extraordinary matter. The Potomak supplies us with shad, rock (which I think very good), and eels in great plenty. Sturgeon are very plentiful, though not at all regarded here; though you in England know what a delicacy they are when nicely pickled. We have vast abundance of oysters, which sell for one-fourth

one fourth to one-third of a dollar per bushel. To the European taste, not being so salt as in that quarter of the world, a little habit is necessary before they are relished; and I have been told by persons accustomed to our oysters, that the same habit has been necessary to them before they could relish the oysters in London. The Potomak and the Susquehannah are the only rivers frequented by that delicious wild duck called the White, or Canvas Back: they afford a very high treat to the epicure; but as the waters of these rivers become more frequented, it is most probable these fowls will become more scarce. The soil of the lower parts of the western shore of Maryland, and in the vicinity of Alexandria, is, generally speaking, far from good. Many Roman Catholics are yet to be found in Maryland, though, generally speaking, most of the well informed men in our southern states are deists. Maryland is a very rich state: I believe not a single cent of tax is paid into her treasury, which however is very full. She is also doing herself great credit by the improvements she is making in her roads; among many, a law passed last session of her legislature to incorporate a company, who are to make a turnpike road from her capital, Baltimore, to Federie and Hagen Town.

But the great difference which distinguishes the country we have left from that we are about to enter, is the slaveholding system. When we consider the paucity of slaves in the state of Delaware, the ready means they possess of emancipating so small a body, and the certainty that they will be all freed in the course of a few years, it may not be improper to consider Maryland, therefore, as the most northerly of the slave holding states. Accursed be the hour which first saw that unfortunate race landed in our country; and doubly so be the narrow policy which induced a superintendant power to crowd one division of her then colonies with these wretched beings, in order that she might the more easily separate and govern the whole. Wherever we meet with slaves, industry is discreditable; and indolence is unquestionably the characteristic of the white inhabitants of those parts of Virginia and Maryland, which abound most with them. They are, however, almost exclusively confined to the eastern parts of those states. But indolence is not the only evil incident on civil slavery. It has a demoralizing effect. The child accustomed to command from two to six little blacks, and to exercise on them all

the vagaries of its wanton imagination, will acquire a habit of insolence and command, which it will ever retain; and the boys, at the age of puberty, will expect and receive the most obsequious submission from their female slaves. Civil slavery lessens the political force of the country; and in cases of invasion, the inhabitants of our southern states might have to depend on their northern brethren for aid, whilst they themselves would be fully employed to guard their own slaves. It induces a habit of mystery and hypocrisy, the bane of democracy. The southern white dares not exult in his freedom: he must teach his children to appreciate their political rights cautiously and fearfully, lest his Blacks apply the god-like principles of liberty and equality to their own situations. It is said that the existence of Negro slavery begets a love of liberty in their master; that, proud of the distinction of a free man, he will be ever most jealous of his rights, lest he also be degraded into a slave. Allow all you please to this argument, it will, I think, by no means counterbalance the evils arising from slavery. But how is our country to be extricated from this heavy curse. Two modes have been proposed; the one, that as slavery is immoral, we ought at one blow to emancipate the race, and leave the consequences with God.\* The other, to emancipate them by slow degrees, say that every black child, born after a certain fixed period, shall be free at a given age. But great difficulties oppose themselves even to the latter mode. The Whites and Blacks form two very distinct classes in this country, and the prejudices resulting therefrom will for ever keep them distinct and separate; and were we to give them freedom, the Whites would not associate with the Blacks. If they were free from civil slavery, on what pretence could we refuse them citizenship: i. e. political freedom. We admit no man to be a citizen (that is, a portion of the sovereignty of our country), who is not mediately or immediately concerned in making the laws by which he is governed: and this is the true pride and glory of an American. But White prejudice will never permit the Black man to sit in the legislature, or on the judicial bench. No, were it once attempted, we must expect to see reacted in our country the horrors of St. Domingo. What then

\* The imprudence of so hasty an emancipation, not to speak of its impossibility, will render reasoning unnecessary.

can be done? their number in the United States is now estimated at 1,000,000, whose increase is stated to be equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. In the lower parts of Virginia, and perhaps Maryland, they are said to out-number the Whites nearly thirty to one. This disproportion will at once exhibit the difficulty there must be in producing any alteration in the state of their society; besides, in many families, where the two colours have been brought up together, they become strongly attached, and it would be an equal cruelty to divide them. I have often heard the African slave trade defended in England, where it has been said that the slave was not worse off than an English pauper. I believe in this country the majority are much better provided for: the slave feels that he need not think of to-morrow, nor the cares and sorrows of old age; his master is to provide for his wants. But surely these concessions rather mark the misery of your poor, than defend so vile and monstrous a system. One state in this union (South Carolina) alone disgraces herself by continuing to import slaves from Africa; and even in that state a law to prevent this damnable traffic passed the house of representatives last year, and was lost but by a single vote in the senate. In the year 1808 the congress of the United States will possess the power of restricting or annulling this trade; when it is seriously believed that a more honourable line of conduct will be displayed by that body than by another, which for many years, however, has attended to very eloquent speeches on that subject. The inattention of the Whites to the cultivation of the Negro mind has necessarily deadened their moral qualities. To emancipate a negro is ten to one to make a thief of him: unaccustomed to look forward, to provide for the present hour is all his care. To make one at a Saturday night's ball is all he wishes; and this ball must be supplied from the neighbouring hen-coops or piggeries. How should it be otherwise: the whites will not associate with him, and he is compelled to mix with his own colour, who, we must never forget, feel no necessity for care. The question then will recur, how is this evil to be redressed? how are the consequences (and ill consequences ever sooner or later follow injustice) which threaten our safety to be removed? I confess I see only one way. Let our states impose a tax on all slaves; and with the money arising therefrom purchase and free young negro girls, about the age of puberty, who would

willingly expatriate themselves. This would produce another advantage: slaves are the most expensive of servants, and many farmers would have girls anxious to indulge the love of novelty natural to youth, whom they would not compel to leave them, but who for freedom would be desirous to quit their masters, who would thus receive a capital which would improve their land. It must always be remembered that these people are private property, and, however un-European the idea may be, it is a species of property which government has sanctioned for generations, and from which its protection cannot be withdrawn without terrible consequences. The negroes exhibit great affection for each other; and when one is sick, the rest will crowd to his assistance. Possessed of uncultivated minds, their attachments and aversions are very strong. In common conversation, they address their elders as uncles and aunts; are very fond of shewy dress; and when they meet each other, practise as many grimaces as French dancing masters. It is, "I hope you are very well, Sir; I am very happy to see you, madam, &c." and their children, when called by their mothers, answer, "Coming, madam." These may appear trifles, but if they tend to increase their happiness, in the name of God let them enjoy them; and I strongly suspect they have a tendency to lessen the asperities of their characters, and increase their disposition to befriend each other.

Pardon this long digression. I will mention but one fact more, which had nearly escaped my memory; viz. that in Alexandria there are now resident several of those Hessians whom the English paid for, and sent to conquer this country. They laid here after the war, and some of them are now among the wealthiest men in this place. In my next I shall proceed with the journey of your obedient servant,

R. DINMORE.

Alexandria, 29 Oct. 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As your Correspondent W., of Liverpool, p. 394, vol. 20, solicits the remarks of your numerous readers, I will endeavour to liquidate his doubts concerning the passage in question, in Hudson's Dionys. Halic.

"Πάτες γὰρ εὐγένετε τοῦς τὰ τοῖα περιθυτας, οὐ εκδιπλωμάταις γνωστας, οὐ δια πενιαν αιγαραχόπιτες ζευς ἀργείων ιαπωνισθαι, οπως αφελῶντας

*τι απ' αυτων δι' άλλης Αδηνάς γεγονότων;* &c.

"Quotquot enim talia faciunt, reperiatis id facere, vel quod liberi eis non sunt genuini, vel quod ubi sint egestate coactos extraneos adoptare, ut aliquam ex iis utilitatem capiant qui, per ipsos, cives Athenienses facti sunt."

Thus far I agree with W., i. e., in his Latin version of the latter part of the passage; but he moreover inquires,— "Why have we *coactos* in the accusative, and not *coacti* rather, to agree with the nominative *illi* understood after *quod*, and to form with *sint* the passive *coacti sint*?"

A comma after *egestate* and *reperiatis* would have obviated the necessity of this query, and the current signification of the passage would be,—

"Reperiatis enim quotquot talia faciunt *coactos* (*εγένετο ακανθίζοντες*) id facere, vel quod liberi eis non sunt genuini, vel *per paupertatem*, ut aliquam," &c.

But *ubi sint egestate* is evidently a pleonasm: *δια πνίαν* should be rendered by *agentes*, and the translation then reads,—

"Quotquot enim talia faciunt *reperiatis* id facere *coactos*, vel quod liberi, &c. vel *per paupertatem*."

I trust that this explanation will solve all doubts in the mind of W., and remain, Sir, your's. &c.

DUIDIUS.

London, Dec. 9, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE freezing of the water in the pipes often proves to many families a serious inconvenience, which, however, from my own experience, I conceive they might in most cases prevent by a moderate share of attention, and at a trifling expense.

In the *main* pipes, I understand that the water seldom or never freezes: the freezing, therefore, generally, if not always, takes place in the small branches which run from the main to each house. Even of these I believe that the part which is lodged in the ground is secure from frost, except where the pipe lies very near the surface. If this supposition be true, as I have reason to think it is, the whole mischief happens within the space between the cistern-cock and the hole in the wall where the leaden-pipe first enters the premises; and the cause of it is, that, after the cock has been stopped, a certain quantity of water remains stagnant in the cold leaden-pipe, which, in an open area or

coal-vault, will naturally soon freeze in severe weather.

To prevent that evil, the remedy is as obvious, as this axiom is true, that *where no water is, no water can freeze*. Let *no water remain stagnant in the pipe*, and you are safe. Fix a small cock to the pipe, as near to the main as you possibly can: add another cock in every part within your premises where the pipe makes a bend downward. Let your servant watch when the water is turned off from the main, then immediately open those different cocks to draw off the small quantity of water remaining in the leaden-pipe, and suffer them to remain open until it be drained perfectly dry. By this simple precaution, I have, during five winters, regularly secured to myself a plentiful supply of water, though my neighbours, within that period, were occasionally frozen up.

If any person object to the expense of two or three extra-cocks, he may avoid it, and yet (I suppose) accomplish the desired object tolerably well, by simply boring holes in the proper parts of the pipe, which he may stop with small corks or wooden pegs.

Much good may also be done by the plumber in laying the pipe in the first instance. I would recommend, that, within the premises, it be *nowhere suffered to run horizontally*; but that, from the spot where it first enters, it be sloped a little up or down, according to circumstances; and that, in its further progress to the cistern, it be raised and lowered at convenient distances, so that the draining-cocks may be few in number, and easily accessible. It would moreover be advisable, when once the pipe is properly laid, to secure it within a strong wooden case, as a guard against various accidents, by which it might be so bent as to form a lodgment for stagnant water to freeze in.

And, as the water often continues in the main for some time after the cistern-cock has been stopped, and there may be danger, during very severe weather, of having the now dormant water frozen in the pipe in the area before the proper moment for the servant to open the draining-cocks—it would not be amiss to protect that part of the pipe with a thick coating of pitch, or pitch and rosin—over that, rope, or many-fold canvas—and again pitch, with a wooden case over all.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

J. CAREY.

Islington, January 2, 1805.

For

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LONDINIANA.

No. II.

ABBAT ISLIP'S FUNERAL.

**I**N the College of Arms is this account of Abbat Islip of Westminster's funeral.

" The Interment of the Reverend Father in God Dom'pnus John Islipp, Abbot of the Monastery of Westminister, and one of the King's Majeity's Privy Councell, deceased, at or nigh or next beside Westminster, the xiith day of May, being Sunday, about 4 and 5 o'clock at afternoone; the Dominical Letter, F; anno 1532; the 24th yere of King Henry the Eght.

" First, his corpse was chested and cered, and so remained in a large parlour in the said place, which was hanged with black cloth, garnished with scutcheons of his arms and the monastery, the corpie covered wi h a rich pall of cloth of tissue, and buring night and day four great tapers, with mafis daily, and every night watch, until Thursday the 16th day, about 2 of the clock, at which time came all the fathers of the house, with the monks, and the Abbat of Bury, in pontificalibus, did say such ceremonyes as to the same appertaineth the space of an hour.

" Then about 3 of the clock the corpie was conveyed into Westminster monastery in manner following :

" First, two conductors, John Gardyn and William Alove, with each of them in their hands a black staff, to avoid such people as would not be ordered, and make room.

" Then the croffe.

" Then the three orders of friers of Canterbury.

" Then diverse orders of religious persons, as the brotherhood of the priests, and clark of the parish.

" Then the priests and clarks of St. Margaret's in Westminster, with all the monks of the said monastery.

" Then the abbat of St. Edmund's Bury, in pontificalibus, with his assistance in goodly rich copes.

" Then gentlemen in goodly black rich hoods, two and two, and his two chaplains Dr. Dudley and Sir Robert Sheder, with others, as Dr. Sherton and Dr. Dike, and the vicar of Croydon, with divers others.

" Then Richmond and Lancaster, in the King's cotes of arms.

" Then the corpie, borne by six of his yeomen in black cotes, and other six going by to help them as they did need.

" Then about the corpie four assistants, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Jude, Mr. Andre, and Mr. Dockura, and at each end, at each corner, a banner ; of Our Lady, by John James ; St. Peter, by John Sheder ; St. Edward's, by William Middleton ; and St. Catherine's, by Thomas Kemp ; with black gowns, and hoods on their heads ; also two branches of white wax by two clerkes in their surplices.

" Item, afore the corpie, twenty-four poore men in gowns and hoods, in one range, bearing twenty-four torches.

" Item, about the corpie, twelve staff-torches, borne by twelve yeomen in black cotes. Then after the corpie, alone, the Lord Windsor, chief-mourner, with six others, two and two, Sir Henry Wiat, Sir Hugh Vaughan, Mr. Denfyl, rjeant at law, and Mr. Baker, recorder of London, Mr. Joyner, and Mr. Tamworth, in long gowns and hoods.

" Then the yeomen-farmers of the said defunct in black cotes.

" Then diverse other men and women of Westminster and other places, so that the train reached from next unto Tude-street, and so proceeded unto the monastery, doing such ceremonyes as to the same appertaineth.

" And at the entry of the said monastery, the Abbat of Bury, with his assistants, did receive the said corpie, and so proceeded into the said quoir, where it was set under a goodly herse, with many lights and vallance set with pencils and double banners, with formes hanged with black cloth, and garnished with scutcheons of arms, and the choir likewise, and so the mourners took their places.

" Then the dirige begin, solemnly sung by the said monastery ; and diverse diriges done at other places of the church, which being done with the other ceremonyes, the mourners with the others departed into a place over the chapel of the defunct, where was prepared for them spiced bread, sucket, marmalet, spiced cake, and diverse sorts of wines plentie. And in the mean season they of the church did bury the defunct in the said chapel of his building, which was hanged with black cloth, garnished with scutcheons, and over his sepulchre a pawl of black velvet, and two candlesticks, with angels of silver, and gilt, with two tapers thereon, and four about the corpie burning still.

" Then in the quire underneath the herse was made a presentation of the corpie covered

covered with a cloth of gold of tissew, with a cross, and two white branches and two candlesticks, silver and gilt, which being done, every man departed for that night.

"The next being Friday, in the morning, about eight of the clock, every man did repair to the church, and took their places as afore.

"Then began the first masse of our Lady, sung solemnly with deacon and sub-deacon, and at the offertory the cheif mourner offered a peice of gold of half a crown, assisted with the other mourners; which being done,

"Then began the mass of the twenty, sung, set in like manner as afore; but in the offering, the cheif mourner offered a peice of gold of a crown, assisted as before; which being finished,

"Then the mourners with all the officers went in good manner to the Manour-place, where was prepared for them bread and drink as appertaineth for that day, being Friday; and this done, every man returned in good order to the church to their places appointed, and the torches, herse, and other lights being lighted,

"Then began the mass of *requiem*, sung by the Abbat of Bury in pontificibus, with deacon and subdeacon; and at the offertory the monks offered their oblation after the custom and manner.

"Then offered the cheif mourner a noble in gold, being conducted by the officers at arms, assisted with the other mourners, and so returned back again to the herse.

Then all the mourners returned back again to offer for themselves every man a groat,

"Then offered the attendants, with all other that wold,

"Then began the sermon by the Vicar of Croydon.

"Then all the other ceremonyes being done and finished, with divers other masses in his own chapel, in the abbey and parish church, with other prayers,

"Then began a great dole given among the poor.

"Then all things finished, the lord cheif mourner, with all the other, went in like order as afore unto the Manour-place to dinner; which being done, every man took his leave and departed.

"Then the banners were set in order in the said chapel with braces of iron.

"The herse with all the other things did remain there until the month's mind.

"The heralds rewarded with five

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pounds and thanks, besides their gowns and attendants' cotes."

#### STATUE OF KING CHARLES AT CHARING CROSS.

Men on horseback may be very frequently observed upon our ancient seals; and we have one instance, in a bold bas-relief, so early as 1296, in a trefoil, in the larger pediment of Edmund Earl of Lancaster's tomb, in Westminster Abbey, although among the earlier periods of our sculpture nothing like an equestrian statue can be found.

Saint-Foix, in his Historical Essays upon Paris, observes, that under the first, second, and third race of the French monarchs, till the reign of Louis XIII. if the statue of a king was produced, it was only to be placed upon his tomb, or at the porch of some church or royal house which he had caused to be built or repaired. The equestrian statue of Henry the Fourth, upon the Pont Neuf, was the first general and public monument of the kind erected to the glory of the Kings of France. Like the statue we are about to mention, it was of bronze, was begun August 23, 1614, and finished in 1635. The pedestal, together with its ornaments, was the work of Francheville; the horse was made by Jean du Boulogne, at Florence, and the figure of Henry IV. by Du Pré. The whole costing 30,000 crowns.—(Brice, *Nouvelle Descr. de la Ville de Paris.* iv. 179.)

We have been thus particular in regard to the statue which stood upon the Pont Neuf, as it seems to have been the example for that at Charing-cross; in which, as an elegant critic has observed, the commanding grace of the figure, and exquisite form of the horse, are striking to the most unpractised eye. This piece was cast by Herbert le Sœur, in 1633, in a spot of ground near the church of Covent-garden; and not being erected before the commencement of the civil war, it was sold by the Parliament to John Rivet, a brazier, living at the Dial, near Holborn-conduit, with strict orders to break it in pieces. But the man produced some fragments of old bras, and concealed the statue and horse under ground till the Restoration. They had been made at the expence of the family of Howard-Arundel, who have still receipts to show by whom and for whom both this and Le Sœur's other work (the statue of William Earl of Pembroke, in the picture-gallery at Oxford) were cast.

The statue at Charing-cross was set up

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in

in its present situation at the expence of the crown, about 1678, by an order from the Earl of Danby, afterwards Duke of Lreds: when the pedestal was made by Grintin Gibbons. M. de Archenholz (*Tableau d'Angleterre*, i. 163) gives a diverting anecdote of Rivet. He cast a vast number of knives and forks, in bras, which he sold as made of the broken statue. They were bought with great eagerness by the royalists, from affection to their monarch; and by the rebels as a mark of triumph over their murdered sovereign.

## TOWER-STREET.

When Lord Hastings was going to the Council in the Tower, whence he was hurried to the block, Sir Thomas Haward was sent by the Protector to accompany him. "This Sir Thomas (says Hall), while the Lord Haftynge staid a while communing with a priest whom he met in Tower-street, brake the lord's tale, saying to him merrily, What, my lord, I pray you come on; wherefore talk you so long with that priest, you have no need of a priest yet; and laughed upon him, as though he would say, You shall have nede of one soon. But little wist the other what he meant (but ore night these words were well remembered by thoſe that heard them), so the true lord Haftynge little mistrusted, and was never merrier nor thought his life in more suety in all his days."

Hall too has chronicled another anecdote, which happened to Lord Hastings but a few yards distant.

"Upon the very Tower wharf, so near the place where his head was off so fone after as a man might well cast a ball, a purfuant of his own, called Haftynge, mette with him, and of their meeting in that place he was put in remembrance of another tyme, in which it happened them to meet before together in the place, at which time the Lord Haftynge had bene accused to King Edward by the Lord Ryvers, the Queen's brother, infomuch that he was for a while, which lasted not long, highly in the King's indignation. As he now mette the same purfuant in the same place, the jeopardy so well passed, it gave him great pleasure to talk with him thereof, with whom he had talked in the same place of that matter, and therefore said, Ah Haftynge, art thou remembred when I met thee here once with an heavy hart? Ye, my lord (quoth he), that I remember well; and thanked be to God they gat no good nor you no harme thereby. Thou wouldest lay to (quoth he)

if thou knewest so much as I do, whiche few know yet, and more shall shortly;—that meant he that Earl Ryvers, and the Lord Richard, and Sir Thomas Vaughan, shold that day be beheaded at Pomfret, as they were indeed, which act he wile we'll should be done, but nothing ware that the axe hung so nere his own head. In faith, man (quoth he), I was never so sorry, nor never stood in so great danger of my life as I did when thou and I mette here, and lo the worlde is turned now; now stand mine enemies in the danger, as thou mayest happe to hear more hereafter, and I never in my life merrier, nor never in so great surety. I pray God it prove so (quoth Haftynge). Prove! quoth he, doubtest thou that? nay, nay, I warrant thee. And so in manner displeased he entered into the Tower, where he was not long on lyve, as you have heard."

## GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.

In this street, next door to the celebrated Doctor Ratcliffe, lived Sir Godfrey Kneller. "Kneller," says Lord Oxford (*Works*, vol. iii. p. 364), "was fond of flowers, and had a fine collection. As there was a great intimacy between him and the physician, he permitted the latter to have a door into his garden; but Ratcliffe's servants gathering and destroying the flowers, Kneller sent him word he must shut up the door. Ratcliffe replied peevishly, 'Tell him he may do any thing with it but paint it.'—'And I,' answered Sir Godfrey, 'can take any thing from him but physic.'

Sir Godfrey died here, October 27, 1723.

## OLD CHANGE.

Parallel to the east side of St. Paul's Church-yard, is the King's or Old Exchange. This was the seat of the King's Exchanger, who delivered out to the other exchangers, through the kingdom, their coining irons, and received them again when worn out, with an account of the sums coined: neither was any body to make change of plate, or other mals of silver, unles at this place.—(See Stow, 609, 610.) It is mentioned in the wardrobe accompts of King Edward the First, 1300. Of the busines that was anciently transacted here we have an instance in the Rolls of Parliament (vol. v 635.) where we are told that from September 16, 1465, to the Feast of Michaelmas, 1466, there were changed in gold 137,875 old nobles by weight, whereof was retained by every such noble by way of emption, for the King's farm, and the Mint-master's costs and

and wages, one penny; making 574l. 9s. 7d. And in silver 3845lb. troy, from every pound of which fourpence-halfpenny was retained; making 72l. 1s. 10*½*d.

The Old Exchange, about 1625, was adorned by Nicholas Stone with four statues, of Edward V. Richard III. and Henry VII. for which he had twenty-five pounds a piece, and one of Queen Elizabeth, which was afterwards removed to Guildhall gate, and for which he received thirty pounds.

#### LOMBARD-STREET.

Lombard-street received its name from the Lombards or Lombards, the first and greatest bankers of the capital. They seem to have come from Italy early in the reign of Edward I.; possibly on the expulsion of the Jews, whom they appear to have succeeded as money-changers and usurers. Their exertions at length became so great, that Edward III. who to the execution of justice united the necessity of furnishing money for his Flemish expedition, seized on their estates. But the Lombards soon repaired their loss; regained at least their trade, if not their credit, and laid many of our monarchs under obligations to them for money.

Robert Langland, who wrote the *Visions of Piers Plowman* soon after 1350, has a keen stroke of satire on them—(*Paxus Quintus*, sig. G. 1.) :

"I learned amonegge *Lumberdes* and Jewes a lesson  
To wey pence with a payes, and pare the heviest."

And popular prejudice appears not to have overlooked them in the succeeding reign. Wat Tyler's rebels, among their other devastations, according to Froissart, "brake up dyvers houses of the Lombardes and robbed theym, and toke their goodes at their pleasure; for there was none that durst say them nay."

Mr. Pennant says they did not seem to like trusting Henry the Fourth upon his bond, so had the customs mortgaged to them for security.

The Lombards, however, were not the sole merchants who occupied the street here mentioned; the *Taniani*, the *Societas de Spines*, the *Friscombaldi* of Florence (who were the King's bankers for foreign parts) the *Mercatores de Lucca*, and others, were almost equally concerned in the trade and money-contracts of the metropolis, and assembled twice every day on the site of what is now called Pope's Head alley, to transact their business.

Not among the successors of the Lombards, at a later period, must we forget

Sir Thomas Gresham, whose shop in this street was that now occupied by Messrs. Martin, who are still in the possession of its original sign, the Grashopper.

The three blue balls used as a sign by pawnbrokers, were originally no other than the arms of the Lombards.

#### BANQUETING-HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

M. Miffon, a contemporary writer, says that James II. was extremely restless and uneasy during the apprehensions of the landing of the Prince of Orange; and that he ordered a weathercock to be placed where he might see it from his apartment, that he might learn by his own eyes whether the wind was Protestant or Popish.—"This," says Miffon, "was the way of talking both at court and in the city: the East wind was called Protestant, and the West Popish. The weathercock, large, handsome, and high, is still to be seen at one end of the Banqueting-house.

#### SPITAL FIELDS.

They who have passed through those parts of Spital fields chiefly inhabited by weavers must have often heard them singing at their looms. Singular as it may seem, this practice came with their forefathers from the Low Countries; and was also the case with such of the Protestants as at an earlier period came over into England from Flanders, and brought with them the woollen manufactory. To this custom of theirs Falstaff alludes: "I would I were a weaver; I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs"—(Henry IV. part i. act 2.) And Ben Jonson, in the *Silent Woman*, has another allusion (act iii. scene 4.): "He got this cold with sitting up late, and singing catches with the cloth-workers."

#### ST. GEORGE, SOUTHWARK.

In Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. xvi. p. 666, we meet with a pardon from James I. to one Read, for practising the black art. "Simon Read, of St. George's, Southwark, Profess'r of Physic, who was indicted for the invocation of wicked spirits, in order to find out the name of the person who had stole 37l. 10s. from Tobias Matthews, of St. Mary Steynings, London." This was in 1608.

#### OLD JEWRY.

In Ben Jonson's time, a house called the Windmill stood at the corner of the Old Jewry, towards Lothbury, and was remarkable for the changes it had successively undergone. The Jews used it at first for a Synagogue; afterwards it came into the possession of a certain order of friars called *De Penitentia Jesu*, or *Fratres de Sacra*, from their being clothed in fackcloths.

sackcloth. In process of time, it was converted to a private house, wherein several Mayors had resided, and kept their mayoralty. In the days of Stow, from whom this account is taken, it was a wine-tavern, and had for the sign the Windmill.—(See *Stow's Survey by Strype*, I. iii. p. 54.)

## DEANERY OF ST. PAUL'S.

Among the manuscripts bequeathed by the late Dr. Rawlinson to the University of Oxford, are two ancient leaves on vellum, a fragment of great curiosity, containing a part of the survey of the Deanery of St. Paul's in the year 1181, called the *Domesday of Ralph de Diceto*. But the manors and churches to which it relates are chiefly those away from London.

## FINCH-LANE.

An ancient Roman urn, of the smaller size, found here in 1792, at the depth of eleven feet, was exhibited at the Antiquary Society December 10, 1795.

## CROOKED-LANE.

Trivial as the intelligence may seem, it may be worth recording, that so long ago as 1589, Crooked-lane was equally famous for bird-cages as at present. Thomas Marham, in an original letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury (Lodge's *Illustr. of Br. History*, I. 417.), tells him he has procured a convenient house for his lordship's "fyne byrd, of the best sort of buylding in Crooked-lane."

## LONDON CHURCHES, AFTER THE GREAT FIRE OF 1666.

The following is a complete list of the London churches erected between 1668 and 1718, by Sir Christopher Wren; to each church the total of the artificers' bills for its erection is attached. The whole being copied from the original ledgers, once belonging to Sir Christopher, but now preserved among the manuscripts in the Public Library at Oxford. The arrangement is chronological:—

	£. s. d.
St. Olave's, Old Jewry	5580 4 10
St. Dunstan's in the East	1075 18 2
St. Michael's, Wood-street	2554 12 11
St. Stephen's, Walbrook	7052 13 8
St. Mary, Aldermanbury	5237 3 6
St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey	5042 6 11
St. George, Butterly	4509 4 10
St. Bartholomew's, Ex-change	5077 1 1
St. Stephen, Coleman-street	4020 16 6
St. Michael, Billingsgate	2822 17 1
St. Michael, Queenhithe	4354 3 8
St. Ann and St. Agnes	2448 0 10
St. Mary at Hill	3980 12 3

	£. s. d.
St. Christopher's	2098 12 7
St. Foster's	1853 15 6
St. Sepulchre's	4993 4 0
St. Mary, Wolnoth	3457 15 9
St. Mildred's, Poultry	4654 9 7½
St. Bennet, Fink	4129 16 10
St. Mary le Bow Church	
8071l. 18s. 1d.—St.	
Mary le Bow, Tower	
7388l. 8s. 7½d. -	35460 6 8½
St. Michael's, Cornhill	4686 10 4
St. Magnus, London Bridge	9579 19 10
St. Edmund the King	5207 11 0
St. Lawrence, Jewry	11,870 1 9
St. Bride's	11,430 5 11
St. Dyonis, Back Church	5737 10 8
Christ Church	11,778 9 6
St. James's, Garlick	
Hithe - - -	5357 12 10
St. Peter's, Cornhill	5647 8 2
St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf	3328 18 10
St. Martin's, Ludgate	5378 9 7
Allhallowes the Great	5641 9 9
St. Swithin's	4687 4 6
Allhallowes, Bread street	3348 7 2
St. Austin's	3145 3 10
St. Antholin's	5685 5 10½
St. Mildred's, Bread-street	3705 13 6½
St. Bennet, Gracechurch	4583 9 5½
St. Mary, Ab-Church	4922 2 4½
St. Magdalene, Old Fish-street	4291 12 9½
St. Matthew's, Friday-street	2301 8 2
St. Clement's, East Cheap	4365 3 4½
St. Alban's, Wood-street	3165 0 8
St. Margaret Pattens, alias Rood Church	4986 18 8
St. Michael, Crooked-lane	4541 5 11
St. Margaret, Lothbury	5340 8 1
St. Mary, Somerset	6579 18 1½
Allhallowes, Lombard-street	8058 15 6
St. Andrew's, Wardrobe	7060 16 11
St. Michael Royal	7445 7 9

In Blount's *Microcosmographia* (a collection of Moral Characters), 1629, we have the following description of "Paul's Walk."

## "PAUL'S WALK"

"Is the lards epitome, or you may call it the lesser Isle of Great Britaine. It is more then this, the whole world's map, which you may here discerne in its perfect motion, iustling and turning. It is a heape of stopes and men, with a vast confusione of languages, and were the steeple not sanctified, nothing liker Babel. The noyse in it is like that of bees, a strange humming or buzzie mixt of walking, tongues and feet: it is a kind of still roare

roare or loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all discourse, and no businets whatsoeuer but is here stirring and afoot. It is the synod of all pates politicke, joyned and laid together in most serious posture, and they are not half so busie at the Parliament. It is the anticke of tailes to tailes, and backes to backes, and for vizards you need go no further than faces. It is the market of young lecturers, whom you may cheapen here at all rates and sizes. It is the generall mint of al famous lies, which are here, like the legends of Popery, first coyn'd and stamp't in the church. All inventions are emptied here, and not few pockets. The best sign of a Temple in it is, that it is the theves sanctuary, which robbe more safely in the croud then a wildernes, whilst

every searcher is a bush to hide them. It is the other expence of the day, after playes, tauerne, and a bawdy house, and men have still some oathes left to sweare here. It is the eares brothell, and satisfies their lust and ych. The visitants are all men without exceptions, but the principall inhabitants and possessors are stale Knights, and Captaines out of service, men of long rapiers, and breeches, which, after all turne merchants here and trafficke for newes. Some make it a preface to their dinner, and tranell for a stomache; but thritier men make it their ordinarie, and boorde here very cheape. Of all such places, it is least haunted with hobgoblins, for if a ghost would walke more, hee could not."

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### THE DAWN OF MY PEACE.

MY youthful hours are almost past,  
But not one joy has grac'd them;  
I weep to think they fly so fast,  
And yet I strangely waste them.  
  
The sport of ev'ry vain desire,  
Of bubbles how unmeaning!  
Form'd virtue deeply to admire,  
And yet to weakness leaning.

How have I fritter'd life away  
In wild and idle dreaming—  
How is my fancy prone to stray  
Thro' worlds with falsehood teeming!  
  
Fair Hope, that syren! young and gay,  
My heart was wont to cherish;  
But if she win again the sway,  
That instant may I perish!  
  
And Friendship too hath sweetly sung,  
Charming my soul to gladness,  
And Oh! that soul hath sorely wrung,  
Leaving it nought but sadness.

Love too hath dash'd my bloom of years  
With many a cup of sorrow—  
A wand'rer thro' this vale of tears,  
I've hail'd the grave's dark morrow.  
  
Yes, I have long'd for that deep rest,  
The Sabbath of the weary,  
For to this sad dejected breast  
All was o'ercast and dreary.  
  
The ro y smile of waking light  
Awak'd me not to pleasure,  
And with the thick-descending night  
Return'd my grief's full measure.  
  
But what avails it to be sad?  
The Fates may yet befriend me,  
And if my lot should still be bad  
Patience her garb shall lena me,

And Reason too, with look severe,  
Shall curb the throb of feeling,  
Whilst gentle Peace—companion dear!  
Shall on me pour her healing.

LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

Exeter,  
Dec. 12, 1805.

### THE RUINED CASTLE.

FROM POEMS ABOUT TO BE PUBLISHED  
BY J. LYNCH, ESQ.

WHERE yonder tott'ring pile of Gothic  
pride

Frowns from the forest which adorns the side  
Of that vait mount, whose diadem of snow  
Proclaims it sov'reign of the vales below,  
There once Rodolphus dwelt in despot state,  
Whose will to all his vassals 'round was fate.  
If party feuds, or dire ambition's charms,  
Urg'd him to meditate on deeds of arms,  
Soon as the war-flag floated in the gale,  
What brisk commotion spread along the  
vale!

By feudal tenure bound, the peaceful swain  
Forsook his pastures for th' ensanguin'd  
plain;

And crowds on crowds of hardy warriors rose,  
To hurl defeat and terror on his foes.  
How solitary now!—his dark retreat  
The fox selects in yonder hall of state,  
Where once the tapestry, with taudry grace,  
Display'd the glories of the Saxon race;  
Their high descent, their val'rous deeds of  
fame,

And all the honours which adorn'd their  
name.

There creeps the ivy now, and there o'er-  
grown  
With nettle and rank hemlock lies the stone

By

By lab'ring sculpture wrought; and hark!  
the wind  
Murmurs thro' lonely chambers unconfin'd,  
Where once th' enthusiast-minstrel swept the  
wire,  
Kindling in ev'ry breast ferocious ire.  
Yet sweeter far to me that lone retreat,  
And fairer, than the despot's hall of state.  
The circling ivy's venerable arms,  
To please my simple taste, has greater charms  
Than tinsel'd tapestry, and all the fame  
Which, earn'd by crimes, adorn'd the Saxon  
name.  
And the rude blast I prize beyond the strain  
Which prompts the bloody deed from motives  
vain.

## SYMPATHY.

FROM THE SAME.

SWEET is the tear by feeling giv'n,  
It is the balmy dew of Heav'n;  
Which rears the drooping flow'rs of Sorrow,  
To meet fair Hope's bright beams to-morrow.  
Dear is the sigh, still half repres'd,  
Which murmur'ring in the gen'rous breast,  
Bids drear Misfortune's victim know  
Soft Sympathy partakes his woe.  
For ah! what spell can e'er illume  
Disease—or Grief's o'erwhelming gloom?  
Is it not Pity's beamy eye?  
Is it not Friendship's votive sigh?  
To thee, blest Sympathy! we owe  
Our sweetest antidote for woe:  
Thy voice can raise the man of sorrow,  
To meet fair Hope's bright beams to-morrow.

## SONNETS.

SONNET I.

## THE MOTHER.

*Imitated from the Italian of Filicaia.*

SEE the fond mother, with her offspring  
round,  
How melts her soul with pious tenderne's!  
As she surveys them, all her looks express  
Maternal love and thoughts with pleasure  
crown'd:  
One to her breast, where the calm joys abound,  
Fager she clasps; another strives to blefs  
With words of sweet import; a third a  
kiss  
Soothes, whilst another sports upon the  
ground.  
By all their little ways their wants she knows,  
To each dispenses what its wants require,  
Or, feigning, frowns:—th' Almighty to,  
who throws  
His glance from high, attends to each  
desire  
On earth; and if a pray'r grants not, 'tis  
true  
When he denies that prayer he grants a  
blessing too.

G. W. C.

SONNET II.  
WRITTEN ON READING WARTON'S  
"SUICIDE."

RIGHT sung the glowing bard his moral  
strain,  
While bending o'er his seraph-speaking  
lyre,  
His conscious bosom fill'd with hallow'd  
fire,  
He drew the wretch by his own weapon slain!  
Misguided wretch whom black despair could  
chain,  
While to his fancy's view she held, thrice  
dire,  
Woes that awoke the phrenzy-kindling ire!  
"Tho' fell Misfortune and her baileful train  
Assail thee, bear thou still with fortitude  
Thy doom, the trial of all-righteous Heav'n;  
Who gives, in mercy, too, Religion blest  
With sovereign balm to soothe thy soul to  
rest,  
Not murmuring; nor dare to quench with  
rude  
And impious hand the life which God has  
given!"

G. W. C.

SONNET III.

O

H! gentle stream, that gliding thro' the  
vale,  
Along thy bed the ocean's waves to meet,  
Hast soothed me often with thy murmurs  
sweet,  
Mixt with the sighs of Summer's balmy gale;  
From the aye-busy world's enjoyments stale,  
Thou, gladly, once again, blest stream, I  
greet;  
For ah! 'tis long since last my weary feet  
Prest, carelefs, thy soft banks; ere Sorrow  
pale  
Had mark'd me for her own: and many a  
stream  
Beauteous, and river proud, since, have I  
seen;  
But not from thee could e'er my mem'ry  
roam,  
Or love thee less my soul, than when, in  
dream  
Of youth, thro' Fancy's wistful eyes,  
serene,  
I watch'd the sparkling of thy sun-tinged  
foam.

G. W. C.

## THE MISER.

*"Miser ille ———".*

LIST here awhile, and I will let you see  
A miser's person in your company:  
And should you in the picture chance to find  
My verse as wretched as the miser's mind,  
I trust its lack of merit you'll prefer,  
And own the style is quite in character.  
A loyal man is he, fog, be it told,  
His loyalty is center'd in his gold;  
Nay, with delight I've often seen him trace  
The faint memorials of his monarch's face;

And

And still the frequent pleasure he'd renew,  
And own it gave the richest joy he knew.  
He holds no converse with a friendly voice,  
For who would be the miser's friend by  
choice?  
Unless, indeed, some spendthrift younker  
found,  
His senses fading, and his life unsound,  
Then plies his suit—would like a friend  
behave,  
And lay such reverend ashes—in the grave!  
So he might bring to light his soul again,  
Which dormant in his life-time did remain—  
His soul being buried with his gold, to stay  
Beneath the earth, an exile from the day.  
And as a torrent, bursting from its bed,  
O'erwhelms the pasture that it might have  
fed  
With oozing power, unknown to surfeit's  
strife—  
So bursts his hidden treasure into life.

Now gold is like the Sun's bless'd in-  
fluence,  
It can annul, tho' it may cheer the sense;  
Its rays are measured from its lofty sphere,  
And tempered for our bodies here:  
But were the world an exile from his eye,  
Then man would droop, oppres'd with po-  
verty;  
And place him nearer, then his pow'rful  
rays  
Would bid existence vanish in a blaze!

January 13.

ARUNDEL:

## ON ANACREON MOORE, Esq.

O MOURN not for Anacreon fled,  
O weep not for Anacreon dead!  
The lyre still breathes that liv'd before,  
For we have one *Anacreon Moore*!

Barnet.

S. R.

*Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

## DANCING ASSES.

**I**F we may believe what John Leo tells us in his Description of Egypt, the ass would not seem to be so stupid and indocile an animal as he is commonly represented.—“When the Mahometan sermons and worship are over, the common people of Cairo, with the whores and bawds, resort to the part of the suburbs called *Bed-Elloch*, as well as the stage-players, and those who teach camels, asses, and dogs to dance. The dancing of the ass is diverting enough; for after he has frisked and capered about, his master tells him, that the Soldan, meaning to build a great palace, intends to employ all the asses in carrying mortar, stones, and other materials; upon which the ass falls down with his heels upwards, closing his eyes, and making his belly to swell as if he were dead. This done, the master begs some assistance of the company, to make up for the loss of the dead ass; and having spunged as much as he can get, gives them to know, that truly his ass is not dead, but only being sensible of his master's necessity, played that trick to procure some provender. Then he commands the ass to rise, who still lies in the same posture, notwithstanding all the blows he can give him; till at last he proclaims, that, by virtue of an edict by the Soldan, all the handsome ladies are bound to ride out next day upon the comeliest asses they can find, in order to see a triumphal show, and to entertain

their asses with oats and Nile water; for the words are no sooner pronounced than the ass starts up and prances and leaps for joy. But he immediately gives out that his ass was pitched upon by the warden of his street to carry his deformed and ugly wife, upon which the ass lowers his ears, and limps with one of his legs as if he were lame. Then the master, alleging that his ass has a kindness for handsome women, commands him to single out the prettiest lady in the company; and accordingly he makes his choice by going round, and touching one of the prettiest with his head, upon which the company divert themselves by laughing and pointing to the ass's sweetheart.—*Harris's Collection of Voyages, &c.* vol. i. p. 354, ed. 1705.

## CROCODILES.

The Dutch used to keep crocodiles in the ditches surrounding the city of Batavia, for the purpose of preventing the soldiers of the garrison from deserting, by swimming across the water.

## CHAUCER.

Speght in his Life of Chaucer says, “It seemeth that Chaucer was of the Inner Temple; for not many years since Master Buckley did see a record in the same house, where Geffrey Chaucer was fined two shillings for beating a Franciscan friar in Fleet-street.

## QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The Master of the Requests coming before the Queen one day on business, she complained

complained that his new boots stunk :—  
 “ I believe, Madam (he replied), it is not my new boots that stink, but the old stale petitions that have lain so long in my bag unopened.” This was Dr. Haddon, who held the office of Master of the Requests so long, that he complained to a friend, “ *Ego inter mendicos senescam*,”—I shall grow old among beggars.

Sir HENRY WOTTON to King CHARLES  
*the First.*

(Upon his Entrance into holy Orders.)

[HARL. MSS. VOL. 2232.]

“ May it please your Majesty,

“ The gracious aspect which I have ever observed in your Majesty doth bind me, though there were no other reasons, next under God, to approve all my actions by your judgment. Let me, therefore, most humbly make known unto your Majesty, that it hath pleased the Fountain of all thoughts to dispose my mind by his secret providence, to enter into the sacred order of the church, having confirmed in me (for which his name be ever blessed) the reverence and love of his truth, by the large experience of the abuses thereof in the very seat and sink of all corruption, Rome itself, to which my wandering curiosity carried me, no less than four times in my younger years, when I fixed my study most upon the historical part in the political managing of religion, which I found plainly converted from the truth of conscience to an instrument of state, and from the mistress of all science into the very hand-maid of ambition. Neither do I repent me of bending my mind that way, for though perhaps the truth may more compendiously appear *in ordine doctrinae*, yet never more fully than when we search the original veins thereof; the increase, depravation, and decays, *in ordine temporum*. This is the point wherein I have travelled most, and wherein I will spend (God willing) the remainder of my days, hoping that the all-sufficient God will, in the strength of his mercy, enable my weakness, either by my voice or by my pen, to celebrate his glory. Now, though I was thus far confident in myself (with all humility be it spoken), that neither my life, nor my poor erudition, would yield much scandal to others; and likewise might well have presumed that this resolution could no ways offend your Majesty’s religious heart, but might rather be secure in your Majesty’s favour and encouragement, yet having been employed so many years abroad in civil use,

I thought it undutiful to change my calling, without the foreknowledge and approbation of you, my dear sovereign. The Almighty, who hath endued your Majesty with excellent virtues, and so early taught you the rare concert between greatness and goodness, long protect your royal person and states under his singular love.

“ Your Majesty’s most faithful

“ And devoted vassal,

“ HEN. WOTTON.”

Mr. LEWIS THEOBALD to Dr. BIRCH,  
*with some Account of BEN. JONSON.*

[EX MSS. DR. BIRCH, BRIT. MUS.]

“ Wyan’s-court,

“ SIR,

“ August 10, 1737.

“ I have been pretty much out of town, or would have much sooner furnished you with what I have been able to glean, in answer to your queries with relation to Ben. Jonson.

“ As we find, from the Latin epitaph, that he died at the age of sixty-three, in the year 1637, he was consequently born about the year 1574. Whether he worked at his father-in-law’s trade, as a brick-layer, after he had been a short time at Cambridge, according to Dr. Fuller, or before he went to that university, according to other writers, I confess I cannot solve with all the certainty I could wish; but I will endeavour to lead to it as near as I can by circumstance. I must first take notice of a point from Langbaine, in which either he or Wood have committed, I imagine, a strange blunder; viz. that in the year 1619 he took his Master of Arts degree at Christ Church College, in Oxford. For by calculation it appears, that he was then forty-five years old: he had attended as Court Poet sixteen years, so could not be a resident at the University; and, supposing the degrees were only honorary, would he, at that period of life, and in his station, have accepted them? But the College book, upon application, will easily clear up this point; and it occurs to me it may be ascertained as easily, whether he worked as a brick-layer before he went to, or after he came from the University, by this single enquiry, at what time Lincoln’s Inn was new built, if there be any truth in the tradition of his being concerned therein.

“ Whether there is any authority besides Wood’s, that he was tutor to and travelled abroad with a son of Sir Walter Raleigh, I must confess Wood’s authority seems to me very precarious, slippery, and

and ill-founded, on this point, and my opinion shall be supported by incontestable chronological facts. Soon after Sir Walter Raleigh was taken notice of at Queen Elizabeth's court, he was sent to sea by her, and discovered Virginia in 1584, when our author was butten years old. At his return he continued a courtier, and debauched a maid of honour, whom afterwards he married. Now supposing he married her in 1585, and allowing that their son might begin his travels at fifteen years old, a period early enough in all conscience, too early in reason, this brings us to the year 1601, which was the fourth year in which Ben had devoted himself to stage-writing, and every year produced a play; it appearing (from his Introduction to the Magnetic Lady) that in 1588 and 1589 he produced his first fruits in the dramatic way: Every Man in his Humour, and Every Man out of his Humour. From which period, for above forty successive years, we find him engaged at home both for the stage, and in his service as Laureat. And as he obtained the Laureatcy in 1603, when Sir Walter's son could be but seventeen years old, there was no room or probability of his afterwards becoming a travelling tutor.

"With respect to when he became a player, how long he continued so, and in what house, and what plays his name appears before as an actor, from what search I have been able to make, I do not find his name before any play as an actor; yet an actor he was, but I believe barely a strolling one. Decker, in his Histriomastix (a play published in 1602, and designed as a reply to Ben's Poetaster) reproaches our poet with "having left his occupation of being a mortar-treader, to turn player; and with having put up a supplication to be a poor journeyman player, in which he had continued, but that he could not set a good face on it, and so was cashiered." Nay, if we may admit that satire to be built on facts, we may glean yet some farther intelligence, "that Ben performed the part of Zuliman (in what play I cannot at present tell), at the Paris Garden, in Southwark; and that he ambled by a play-waggon in the high way, and took mad Jeronymo's part, to get service among the mimicks."—But as to

the precise time of these things, we are left a little at large. There seems about six years (viz. from his quitting the University, to 1598, when his first play was acted), in which his history lies somewhat open; but within this period he was a bricklayer, a player, a soldier, and forming himself for a poet. That he was a soldier, we have authority from his own words. He had disobliged the officers in the character of Captain Tucca, and finding himself obliged to make an apology for it, he did it in an epigram at the end of his Poetaster, directed to true soldiers, in which he says,

I swear by your true friend, my Muse, I love  
Your great profession, which I once did prove;  
And did not shame it with my actions then,  
No more than I dare now do with my pen.

Decker likewise hints, in his Histriomastix, at our Ben's valour, and his being a man of the sword. To say the truth, I am in doubt whether this is levelled at his real profession of soldiership, or at a fatal accident which, I am afraid, befell Ben, and which, perhaps, had better be slipped over in silence.

"Wood says, that the salary of the Poet Laureat was at that time 100l. per annum, but I am doubtful of his authority in this point, but dare not be positive on the question; perhaps, he might mean thus: an hundred marks in salary, which, at 13s. 4d. makes 66l. 13s. 4d. and a butt of sack, which has always been commuted at 30l.—In the whole, 96l. 13s. 4d. It is certain till after James the First's demise, Ben had but a pension of one hundred marks annually; for in his petition to King Charles the First he set it out so, and intreats the King—

— to make  
Of your Grace, for goodness sake,  
Those your father's marks, your pounds.

"If anything above may be of service to your Memoirs, I shall be happy that I could in any degree contribute to a scheme of so much merit, or, in any sort, shew a disposition of approving myself, Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant,  
"LEW. THEOBALD."

"To the Rev. Mr. Birch,  
in St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell."

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of FREDERIC SCHILLER, the GERMAN DRAMATIST, with some OBSERVATIONS on his WORKS.**

THE 10th November, 1759, was the day that ushered Schiller into the world. He was born at Marbach, in Wirtemberg, where his father was a lieutenant in the service of the Duke. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of major, and was appointed commandant at *The Solitude*, and inspector of the Schools of Agriculture, which was his favourite science, and his uncommon knowledge of which he has proved by several works.—He was a man of an enlightened and lively understanding; and his mother was equally distinguished for the qualities of the heart and mind. Schiller had a brother well known for several excellent translations from the English, particularly of Robertson's Charles V., and the Discovery of America, and who is now a partner in the business of Messrs. Schwan and Götz, booksellers in Mannheim. A sister of Schiller is married to Counsellor Reinwald, of Meiningen, an illustrious member of the republic of letters.

While a boy, Schiller was distinguished by uncommon ardour of imagination; and nothing afforded him such delight as the perusal of the Prophecies of Ezekiel. The fancy of this prophet is inexhaustible; and he lays open new worlds to our view. His unfettered imagination bursts forth, and paints, though in glowing colours, yet in minute detail; and it is his peculiar character, that he transports all spiritual objects into the sensitive world, and converts them into a magnificent picture. The reader will undoubtedly recollect that passage, tremendously sublime, in which he represents himself standing among the tombs upon the mouldering bones of the dead; the tombs open, the mouldering bones issue forth, a new creation appears. Whoever will take the trouble to read this passage, and to compare it with Francis Moor's Dream, will not fail to recognize striking traits of resemblance.

Youth having succeeded to the years of infancy, his parents conceived that they could not provide better for his temporal welfare, than by confiding the future formation of his mind to an institution whose regulations have often been the subject of panegyric. This was the Military School

at Stuttgart, called Charles's Academy, where the whole plan of instruction was formed entirely on the principles of military tactics. The *reveille* wakened the pupils, who then proceeded *en parade* to praise the Almighty: *en parade* they marched to and from their hours of instruction, to dinner, to play, and, it is even asserted, to bed. Here existed only one virtue—subordination; but one crime—free-will, independence. It is easy to conceive the irksomeness of such an institution to an ardent and ambitious mind. Schiller was originally destined for the profession of surgery, and prosecuted that study with great zeal, especially anatomy and physiology, which opened an extensive field to his highly inquisitive mind. Had he been able to follow this inclination, and to prosecute this study under other circumstances, Germany would perhaps have had to boast a second Haller; but fate destined him for a Shakespeare.—Schiller could not so patiently submit to the trammels imposed upon him as to become a favourite with the inspectors of the academy; they and the whole system soon became the objects of his sincere aversion, which was greatly increased when history opened to his view a world very different from that which he beheld around him.—With what delight the youth lived among the heroes whom Greece and Rome produced! How his whole soul was inflamed by the example of their Themistocles and Epaminondas, of their Horatii, their Catos, and their Scipios! Such were the characters he emulated, and to such men he felt himself allied. Brutus in particular was his hero; and nothing in his opinion surpassed the greatness of that Roman. But his "Brutus in Elysium," a piece which he composed at that period, conveys the best idea of the sentiments he then cherished within his bosom.

A youth so organized could not but feel that the institution in which he was placed was a world to which he was not adapted, and accordingly he ardently sought another that was more congenial. He sought, and at length he fortunately found it in Shakespeare. He now, for the first time, tasted life, the true life of the soul, and clearly perceived his future destination, which, with transport, he communicated to his most intimate friend. This was Zumsteeg, the celebrated musician, whose last composition was "Joanna's Farewell."

Farewel." With him Schiller had concluded a friendship in life and death, ardent and glowing as that which the Letters from Julius to Raphael display, bold as that which Carlos desires.

If he before felt disgust of his situation, it now became insupportable to him. He never tasted happiness when absent from his friend, excepting in the few moments of his solitude, which always flew too swiftly away; for images and ideas crowded like a rising world upon his soul, and he was at length unable to resist the almighty impulse to delineate what lived, what glowed with such ardour, within his bosom. He produced his "Robbers," in which his soul, panting for liberty, gives full scope to the sentiments with which it was impressed.

What exquisite delight would not an enlightened preceptor have experienced to see such a production from a pupil who had not yet completed his twentieth year! What hopes would he not have formed of him! What exertions would he not have made to render him an ornament to his nation! Very different were the sentiments of the inspectors of the military academy. Would they have it said that a youth had left their institution tainted with the most dangerous of all vices,—with a proud, independent, and ambitious mind, who was the author of a performance by which all kind of subordination was trampled under foot?—a youth who, dissatisfied with the government of things, might, for what they knew, be hatching the most terrible of crimes—in a word, a youth of such an extremely dangerous character? They determined that this should not be said; and it was resolved no longer to nourish the serpent in the maternal bosom of the institution; for who could know whether the ardent mind that glowed within the boy, might not once be unfolded into another Charles Moor; and, if the flame were communicated to others, who could foresee what consequences might result from it.

Persons in high stations are said to have taken considerable interest in this business, for there was a certain passage in the Robbers which appeared but too suspicious.—It is the following: "This ruby I drew from the finger of a minister, whom I threw down at the feet of his sovereign in the chace. By adulation he had raised himself from the lowest rank to be the favourite of the prince; the fall of his neighbour was the mean of his greatness, and the tears of orphans assisted in his elevation. This diamond I took from an-

other of the crew, who sold honours and offices to the highest bidder, and pushed from his door the dejected patriot."

It will be recollectcd that Schiller lived in the same country where Schubart languished for eight years of horror in the fortress of Hohenasperg. Schiller, therefore, did not think it adviseable to await the decision of his own fate, especially as he had inserted an obnoxious poem on tyranny in Schubart's Chronicle:—he fled.

The houseless wanderer found at Mannheim patrons and friends. He at first had recourse for a subsistence to his surgical attainments. He was appointed surgeon to a regiment, the duties of which station he performed, till, in the sequel, his friends, among whom a Dalberg and a Klein deserve to be distinguished, opened for him a career more adapted to his wishes and his talents, and procured him the post of dramatist to the theatre of Mannheim—a theatre which was at that time one of the most brilliant, and had in its service an Ifland, a Böck, a Beil, a Caroline Beck, &c. The fruits of this appointment are, "The Conspiracy of Fiesko," and "Intrigue and Love." The "Rhenish Thalia" likewise deserves to be mentioned.

On occasion of the latter, a document of importance to a biography of Schiller appeared in the German Museum of 1784. It was the announcement of the Rhenish Thalia. "At an early period (says the author) I lost my country, and exchanged it for the wide world, with which I was acquainted only from distant observation. A singular caprice of nature had, in my native place, destined me for a poet. A love of poetry was a violation of the laws of the institution in which I was educated, and in direct opposition to the plan of its founder. Eight years my enthusiasm struggled with military discipline; but a passion for poetry is ardent and powerful as the first love. The means employed to stifle it only increased the flame. To escape from objects which filled me with torment, my heart indulged in the contemplation of an ideal world, but, unacquainted with that which actually exists, from which I was separated by rods of iron, unacquainted with mankind—for the four hundred who surrounded me were but a single being, true casts from one and the same model, which platic Nature had solemnly renounced—unacquainted with the passions of independent beings, at liberty to follow their own inclinations; for there only one arrived at maturity, one, which I will not here name; all the other energies of the will were paralysed while one of them

was strained to the utmost ; every peculiarity, every extravagance of playful nature, was drowned in the uniform measure of rigid order. A stranger to the fair-sex, for the doors of this institution are opened only to females before they begin to be interesting or when they have ceased to be so—a stranger to man and to the vicissitudes of human life, my pencil could not fail to miss the intermediate line between angels and devils, and to produce a monster, which fortunately did not exist in the world, and to which I wish immortality for no other reason than to perpetuate the memory of a birth proceeding from the unnatural commerce of Genius and Subordination—I allude to "The Robbers." This piece has appeared—The whole moral world has charged the author with treason. His only defence is the climate under which it was born.—If among the multiplied censures of the Robbers only one is just, it is this, that I presumed to delineate mankind, two years before I had any intercourse with them."

The sensation excited by the Robbers is well known. It produced either enthusiasm or horror ; those whose just discernment led them to take a middle course were but very few. Powerful exertions were particularly made to suppress this play, when a number of boys at Leipzig were induced by it to run away, as they thought, from the rod, instead of which they only hattered to meet it. Their plan was to collect a band of robbers in the forests of Bohemia ; but they did not proceed far in the execution, for they had scarcely stolen a prayer-book and a pistol, when they fell into the hands of justice, which flogged out of them this violent inclination to lie in ambush for poor travellers and to lighten them of their burdens. Circumstances of this nature contributed not a little to Schiller's early reputation.—His later productions more and more displayed his brilliant talents ; and even his smaller poems in the Anthology which he published conjointly with Stäudlin, evinced a poet such as Germany scarcely possessed besides, so that his reputation was very soon established.

Schiller now wished to see something more of the world. Without other fortune, the fortune of his genius inspired him with confidence in himself ; and his fame gave him reason to hope that he should every where meet with friends.—He left Mannheim. At Mentz, to which city he repaired, he had the good fortune to become acquainted with that illustrious patron of the arts and sciences, the Duke

of Weimar, to whom he read the first act of his *Don Carlos*. Soon after this interview he visited Saxony, where Dresden captivated him by its charming situation, its treasures of art, its rich library, and the many men of genius whom he found there. Schiller now plunged into life, in order to drink of it in copious draughts. It must not however be imagined, that, like the voluptuary, he indulged in the enjoyment of uninterrupted pleasure. For weeks and months he was buried among his books, which he scarcely quitted for a moment ; he then rested for a time, but appeared only to have desisted from his labours. With great geniuses it is well known that these pauses are only moments in which they collect their energies, in order to apply themselves with increased ardour to their darling pursuits. Such was the case with Schiller. At such times he wandered through the country, where the grandeur of nature reanimated his genius, and his heart throbbed with new force and life in solitude. One of his favourite amusements was to take an excursion in a boat on the beautiful river, especially during storms, when the stream rose in foaming billows, and all the elements appeared in conflict. The harsher the thunder, the greater was his delight. Once, when the most awful peals reverberated among the mountains, and the tempestuous wind lashed the stream into lofty waves, he was so enraptured with the terrific grandeur of nature, that he could not forbear to hail the scene with an exulting *Bravo!*

Winter deprived him of these pleasures, and restored him to social life. His heart, formed for friendship, loved to connect itself with men ; he was communicative, and was one of the few who without fear of lowering himself in the estimation of his friends, durst open to them his whole heart. Let him then loudly rejoice over the flowing bowl, in the circle of friendship—how easy is it for such a man, at such a time, to transgress the bounds of discretion !—Let him indulge in the intoxication of pleasure, while midnight passes unnoticed away : can he for this reason be considered as a common debauchee ? Or is pleasure likely to debase him ?

His *Don Carlos*, which he continued during his residence at Dresden, was soon interrupted. He began to read every thing that related to Philip ; the library of Dresden afforded him abundant materials ; and he became imperceptibly so deeply interested, that he neglected poetry for

for a time, and maintained an intimate connection with the Muse of History, to which we are indebted for his "Revolt of the Netherlands from the Spanish Government." The preceding historians of Germany had been less attentive to the beautiful Muse of History than to the dull spirit of chronicles : he united German industry with the elegance of the ancients.

At Leipzig, or rather at Gohlis, a charming village near that city, where he passed a summer with Mr. Göschén, he continued and completed his *Don Carlos*. Jinger, a writer whose premature decease Comedy still deplores, resided during the same summer at Gohlis, and they contracted a mutual friendship for each other ; and probably the lively company of the comic had no small degree of influence over our tragic poet, whose tone of mind was at that time distinguished by uncommon vivacity.

The interruption he experienced in the composition of *Don Carlos* had a peculiar effect on that performance. Neither *Don Carlos* nor the Marquis Posa were exactly what the author at first intended they should be. *Don Carlos* was depreciated in the estimation of the poet, and the Marquis, who was to have been a model of friendship, became a character perfectly ideal. On this subject the following is his own acknowledgment :—"It is possible that in the first acts I may have excited expectations which I have not fulfilled in the last. St. Real's novel, and perhaps my own expressions, may have exhibited the matter to the reader in a light in which it can no longer be considered. During the time I was engaged upon it, which, on account of many interruptions, was a considerable interval, many things in my own mind were changed.—My work was necessarily influenced by the alterations which in this period took place in my opinions and sentiments.—What had at first appeared particularly captivating, afterwards produced a much weaker effect, and in the end scarcely any. New ideas which meanwhile arose within me, supplanted former ones ; *Carlos* himself had sunk in my estimation, perhaps on no other account but because I so far surpassed him in years ; and for a contrary reason the Marquis Posa had stepped into his place. In consequence of this I brought with me into the fourth and fifth act a very different heart. But the three first acts were before the public ; the plot of the whole could not be altered : I had no other alternative but to suppress the piece entirely, or to adapt the second part

to the first as well as I could. The principal defect was that I had it too long in hand ; a dramatic work ought to be the blossom of a single summer. The plan, likewise, was too extensive for the limits and the rules of a dramatic composition. This plan, for example, required that Marquis Posa should have continued to possess the most unlimited confidence of Philip ; but to produce this extraordinary effect, the arrangement of the piece allowed me but a single scene."

But to return to the circumstances of his life. From Leipzig Schiller removed to Weimar, the celebrated Weimar, the residence of so many men of genius who were the ornament and the pride of their nation, and who will perpetuate the glory of Weimar among remote posterity. With these geniuses Schiller had a right to associate, and sufficient reason to hope that he would be acknowledged as one of their number. Accordingly Wieland, whom he for a time assisted in the publication of the German Mercury, received him with his accustomed cordiality, and the minister Von Göhe with flattering condescension. At Weimar Schiller likewise acquired the friendship of M. Von Wollzogen, on whose estates in Meiningen he resided for several years, and whose sister he afterwards married. She was Schiller's choice, and that is saying quite sufficient in her praise.

Some years afterwards Schiller was appointed professor of history at Jena, and he taught that science with almost unexampled applause. At a later period he likewise held lectures on æsthetics. Were we to describe the scholar striving with the utmost zeal to attain the highest possible degree of perfection, it would be necessary to shew how he learned Greek of Schütz ; how, instigated by Reinhold, he indefatigably studied the Criticism of Kant, and made himself intimately acquainted with the best poets of all ages and of all nations. During these occupations he was engaged in the composition of lectures, which he might have sent to the press without any diminution of his reputation, and was besides extremely active as an author.

That he might be able to study and to labour with less interruption, he reversed the order of nature. Night, when all the bustle of life is over, when universal silence prevails, when the attention is not drawn off by exterior objects, and all the energies of the mind may be exerted with undivided force—Night, with its profound repose, its sacred stillness and sublime tranquillity,

tranquillity, was more agreeable to him than noisy distracting day. However singular it may appear, it is not the less true, that in the evening he might be found at his breakfast, and at midnight deeply engaged in business. The stamp of midnight is in fact strikingly impressed on many of his compositions. By this conduct he, alas ! abridged his cheerfulness, his pleasures, and even his life.

It was impossible not to perceive what the Academy possessed in Schiller. In the year 1796 he received a regular honorary professorship, with a salary of two hundred dollars, which after he left Jena was continued to be paid by the Duke of Weimar, and was augmented a short time previous to his death. Meanwhile Göhe, who had become the friend of Schiller, endeavoured to restore him to life and its enjoyments. Jena, he perceived, was not the place for this purpose ; it was necessary to remove him to a region of greater freedom, and he invited him to Weimar.—This removal had the desired effect. He appeared to be again attached to life by more pleasing ties, and was completely happy in his domestic circle, among his children.

This cheerful tone pervades all the works he composed in the latter years of his life at Weimar : they are not the offspring of sombre midnight, but the productions of genial day. Among these was his "Maid of Orleans," of the first representation of which at Leipzig the following account is given by an eye-witness and a friend of Schiller :—"I repaired (says he) from Lauchstädt to Leipzig, and should not have repented the journey, had I only witnessed the respect paid to Schiller, in a manner perhaps unparalleled in the annals of the German stage. Notwithstanding the heat, the house was crowded almost to suffocation. No sooner had the curtain dropped at the conclusion of the first act, than a thousand voices exclaimed, as with one mouth, "Long live Frederic Schiller!" and the sound of drums and of trumpets joined in this expression of universal applause. The modest author returned thanks from his box with a bow, but all the spectators had not been able to obtain a sight of the object of their admiration. You may therefore conceive how, when the play was over, all thronged out of the house to see him. The extensive space from the theatre to the Ranstadt gate was crowded with people. He came out, and in a moment a passage was cleared. "Hats off!" exclaimed a voice ; the requisition was uni-

versally complied with ; and thus the poet proceeded through multitudes of admiring spectators, who all stood uncovered, while parents in the back ground raised their children in their arms, and cried—That is Schiller!"

He had, as he himself acknowledged, two methods which he invariably followed in composition. When he had chosen a subject, he completed all the detail in his mind before he committed a single line to paper. A work which he had thus brought to maturity in his mind, was finished, and hence may have often arisen the reports that Schiller had finished this or the other. Such was the case, toward the conclusion of his life, with his *Attila*, of which he declared that he had five scenes ready. This may have been true, even though not a line of it were committed to writing.

Those compositions which Schiller had committed to paper, especially metrical performances, he used to read aloud by himself ; and it frequently happened that he passed unawares from reading to declaiming, a proof that he made his ear, and not metre, a judge of rhythm and harmony. Woe to the poet who adopts a different conduct ! Unshackled Nature will not fail to avenge herself on the stiff offspring of pedantic rules.

Schiller was tall, and rather slender.—Even during his residence at Jena his body seemed to suffer from the exertions of his mind : his face was pale, and his cheeks hollow ; but silent enthusiasm sparkled in his animated eye, and his high open forehead announced the character of profound reflection. His whole demeanour was calculated to excite confidence. There was nothing in it of reserve, nothing of pride, haughtiness, or affectation ; every expression was marked with such candour and sincerity, and unfolded such excellent qualities of the heart, that before you had passed a quarter of an hour in his company, you felt as if you had been acquainted with him for years. In a word, to him may justly be applied the character he has ascribed to true genius. "The child-like character (says he) which genius stamps upon all its works, it likewise manifests in private life, and in its manners. It is modest, because Nature is always so ; but it is not decorous, because decorum only attends corruption ; it is rational, for Nature can never be the contrary ; but it is not crafty, for craft belongs only to art. It is true to its character and its propensities, not so much from principle, for Nature, notwithstanding all digressions, invariably

variably returns to the same spot, and always brings back the former necessities ; it is unassuming, nay even timid, because genius ever remains a secret to itself ; but it is not anxious, because it is unacquainted with the dangers of the way it is pursuing. We know little of the private life of the greatest geniuses, but the little that has been preserved confirms this observation."

His medical attainments, instead of being of advantage to him, were in fact prejudicial, for they made him too attentive to the state of his body and its changes, and thus deprived him of the repose so necessary for the re-establishment of his health. The worst was, he appeared to have retained so much of this knowledge as to be aware of the danger of his situation, but to have forgotten so much as was necessary to warn him of the approach of impending disease. Sickness attacked him but too early, and a premature report of his death was propagated even in the public journals ; but the skill of his physician for that time preserved his valuable life. The illustrious Duke of Augustenburg, on receiving this melancholy intelligence, resolved to erect a monument to the noble bard. Overjoyed at his recovery, and not content with having destined a stone for him when dead, he, in conjunction with that excellent minister Count Schimmelmann, secured to Schiller a pension for life.

The closing scene of the career of this distinguished writer is thus described in a letter from Weimar, dated May 13, 1805 :—" I hasten, my dear friend, to communicate to you intelligence equally painful and important. At the hour of six in the evening of the 9th, death snatched our beloved Schiller from amidst us.—We were surprised at the account, for his illness had not been of long duration.—Last summer, when he returned from Berlin, whither he had gone to see the representation of his *William Tell*, to Jena, where his wife was to lie-in, he was ill, and not free from danger. This danger, however, passed away, and during the last days he complained only that spring would never arrive this year, though he was attacked while at work with the most violent spasms. Hence we were all led to cherish the fairest hopes, when all at once the melancholy news arrived. On the morning of Thursday he began to be quite delirious, spoke much concerning soldiers and the tumults of war, but still more frequently pronounced the name of Lichtenberg, in whose works he had a short

time before been reading. Towards noon he became more composed, and fell into a gentle slumber, from which he awoke once more in the possession of his faculties for a short time, of which he availed himself to take a painful farewell, and to desire that his body might be committed to the earth without any pomp, in the most private and simple manner. He was even cheerful, and said, ' Now life is perfectly clear to me : many things are now plain and distinct.' He soon afterwards sunk again into a slumber, from which he never more awoke.

" His body was opened : the lungs were found almost entirely destroyed, the chambers of the heart were nearly filled up, and the gall was uncommonly distended. An accurate cast of his skull was taken for Dr. Gall. His funeral was fixed for Sunday, but as his body advanced too rapidly to corruption, it was found necessary to inter him in the night between Saturday and Sunday. According to his own desire, he was to have been carried to the grave by artisans, but several young literati and artists, desirous of evincing their love and respect to their distinguished colleague even in death, relieved them from that duty. Among these friends of the immortal poet were Professor Voss and the painter Jagemann. In profound and solemn silence the coffin was borne to the church yard between the hours of twelve and one. The sky was entirely overcast, and threatened rain ; the blustering wind rushed awfully through the ancient roofs of the vaults, and the troshies groaned.—But no sooner was the coffin placed before the vault, than the wind suddenly dissipated the gloomy clouds ; the Moon, in mild majesty, burst forth, and threw her first beams on the coffin with the precious relics. They were carried into the vault, the Moon again veiled herself in clouds, and the wind roared with augmented violence.

" The theatre was shut on Saturday.—A written notice was sent to the subscribers, informing them that the grief of the company for the loss of him who had rendered such important services to the German stage, and to that of Weimar in particular, was such as to render them incapable of acting. On Sunday, between the hours of three and four, Mozart's *Requiem* was performed in the church of the Kirchhof by the band of the ducal chapel, and the superintendant-general Vogt delivered a discourse in memory of the deceased.

" Schiller has certainly left behind works

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works worthy of the press. Among these is a finished performance intitled "The Expedition of Bacchus to India." His latest tragedy, "Attila," is not completed. His papers promise a rich harvest for universal history. His respected brother-in-law the privy-counsellor Von Wollzogen, perhaps with Göthe's assistance, will undoubtedly take the necessary measures for giving this rich treat to the world."

Schiller did not die rich. He was neither narrow-minded nor prosaic enough to scrape money together. As the master of a family, in which he maintained the utmost regularity, his conduct was unblemished: he was an excellent husband, and the father of four children. But the state of his health, and his entire mode of life, which was regulated by the rooted disorders with which he was afflicted, rendered necessary a proportionably greater expence, though in his exterior he observed the utmost simplicity, and was a decided enemy to ostentation. Schiller was made a citizen of France, and was elevated by the Emperor to the rank of a nobleman of the German empire. Both these privileges were conferred unsolicited. During the last four years of his life he resided at Weimar, in a house of his own, situated in an alley that runs through the midst of the town, and combining a variety of conveniences. The purchase of this house, and the elegant style in which he furnished it, cost him considerable sums.

A few years before his death his pension was increased by the Duke, but in return he performed very essential services to the theatre. He suffered all his plays to be first represented there, for which he required no compensation, and acted on all occasions in the most disinterested manner.

The Hereditary Princess of Weimar has not a little increased the enthusiasm which every heart feels for her, by the declaration that she will provide for Schiller's two sons.

We shall conclude this sketch of the life of Schiller with the words of his illustrious friend Göthe, who says:—"We have reason to think it a happy circumstance for him that he ascended from the pinnacle of human existence to bliss,—that a short affliction snatched him from among the living. He was not doomed to experience the infirmities of age, the decay of his mental powers. He lived as a man, and has gone hence in the perfection of manhood. He now enjoys this advantage, that his virtues and his energies will ever live in the memory of posterity; for in the same form in which man quits the earth, he wanders among the shades; so that Achilles still retains all the vigour of youth. His early departure will likewise be a benefit to us. From his grave the emanations of his energy will invigorate us, and will excite within us the most powerful impulse to continue, with unabated zeal and love, the work which he begun."

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

**MR. JOHN GREGORY HANCOCK'S (BIRMINGHAM), for a Method of forcing or working the Bolts of Presses, or of Engines used for the Purpose of cutting, pressing, and squeezing of Metals, Horn, Tortoise-shell, Leather, Paper, and other Substances.**

THE bolts for these purposes are commonly forced or worked by the application of screws, which necessarily have the same alternate advancing and retrograde motion which is required of the bolts: in order, therefore, to force or work them by a power which has a continued rotatory motion, as well as by a power which has an alternate advancing and returning, or vibratory motion, instead of a screw, the patentee uses a shaft, spindle, or axle, to one or both ends of which, or to the circumference, or some

other part of it, he affixes a projection, called an inclined plane, curve, or wedge; or he otherwise so forms and shapes the shaft, spindle, or axle, that, by its rotation, it will itself act as an inclined plane, curve, or wedge, and press upon the bolt, as the thicker or more projecting part of the inclined plane, &c. advances. This plane may be of any angle or curve, not making an angle of more than thirty degrees or thereabouts with the base line. The end or part of the bolt upon which the inclined plane, curve, &c. works may be either flat, or of any prominent angle or curve. In general, Mr. Hancock makes the end of the bolt a little convex; or else he fixes a roller into the bolt upon which the inclined plane works; this diminishes the friction. The inclined plane, wedge, &c. may be made of any metal,

metal, or other hard substance, as may be found most economical, and best adapted to the purpose to which the machine is applied. The shaft, spindle, or axle, on which the inclined plane or wedge is fixed, and the bolt must be so placed, that when a rotary or an alternate advancing or vibratory motion is given to the shaft, spindle, or axle, the inclined plane, &c. will act upon the bolt and force it along, depress, or elevate it in its case, box, or groove: and in general they are so placed, that the base of the inclined plane, or that part which is in contact with the shaft, shall be at a right angle, or nearly so, with the bolt. The shaft, and the case, box and groove, in which the bolt works, should be firmly fixed, so that their position with respect to each other cannot vary; then a rotary or vibrating motion is given to the shaft, which brings the inclined plane into action; and as the motion is continued, the inclined plane, by pressing against the bolt, or the roller placed upon it, forces the bolt along its case, box or groove. To force the bolt back, a spring or springs are made use of, or it may be forced back by a lever and weight, or by any other means. The bolt and shaft may be placed in a perpendicular or inclined position, as may be found best adapted to the purpose to which the machine is applied. Mr. Hancock uses one or both ends, or any other part, of such shafts, spindles, or axles, and affixes one or more inclined planes to it, and he thus applies his machines to the purposes of cutting, pressing, and stamping, of metals, horn, tortoise-shell, leather, paper, and other substances.

**MR. WILLIAM DEVERELL's (BLACKWALL), for Improvements on the Steam-Engine.**

There are three things claimed by the patentee as inventions described in his specification. First, The manner and form of constructing the fire-place, or in using iron for the boiler to stand on instead of brick work or other composition. Secondly, The method of using the steam; and, Thirdly, An improvement on the cold liquor pump. The principal of these is that of connecting the steam-boiler with three iron cylinders, filled with water, instead of connecting it with brick-work. Instead of being three detached cylinders, they may be cast whole, or made of wrought iron, to form the fire-place, but which will be attended with more trouble: these cylinders may be used to great advantage where large boilers are already

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set; and being applied to engines of various powers, will with the same fuel be capable of doing more work with the steam arising from them. In describing the peculiar advantages resulting from this part of the invention, Mr. Deverell says, "In the present mode of setting boilers, the brick work underneath them is attended with frequent repairs, owing to the action of the fire upon them; nor is this expence the only inconvenience: the whole concern is, for the time that they are repairing, completely stopped." The other improvements, depending on figures, and on calculations, cannot be effectually described in this work.

**MR. ARTHUR WOOLF'S (SPA-FIELDS), for certain Improvements in Steam-Engines.**

So important is the steam-engine to the arts of life, and to those operations in mechanics that require very great powers, that we seldom pass many weeks without reading specifications of patents for improvements in its structure or in its mode of working. Mr. Woolf's invention is a contrivance by which the temperature of the steam-vessel, or working cylinder of a steam-engine, may be raised to any required temperature without admitting steam from the boiler into any surrounding receptacle; that is to say, instead of admitting steam of a high temperature into such receptacle or steam-case, which is always attended with a risque of explosion, proportioned to the elasticity of the steam employed, Mr. Woolf puts into the said receptacle oil or the fat of animals, or wax, or other substances capable of being melted by a lower temperature than the heat intended to be employed, and of bearing that heat without being converted into vapour; or he puts into the said receptacle mercury, or mixtures of metals, as of tin, bismuth, and lead, capable of being kept in a state of fusion in a lower temperature than that intended to be employed in working the steam-engine. The form of the receptacle is made to admit the oil, or other substance employed to come in contact, not only with the sides of the steam-vessel or vessels, or working cylinder, but also with the bottom and top of the same, so that the whole may be, as much as possible, maintained at one uniform temperature, and this temperature is to be kept up by a fire under or round the receptacle. By this arrangement, the necessity of employing steam of a great expansive force round the steam-vessel is obviated, and steam of

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a comparatively low temperature will produce all the effects that can be obtained from steam of a high temperature, without any of the risque with which the production of the latter is accompanied, not only to the boiler, and other parts of the machinery, but even to the lives of the workmen.

Another improvement mentioned in this specification consists in a method of preventing, as much as possible, the passage of any of the steam from that side of the piston which is acted upon by the said steam to the other side which is open to the condenser: this is effected in double steam-engines, by employing upon, or about the piston, mercury, or fluid metals, in an altitude equal to the pressure of the steam: thus when the piston is ascending, the space on its other side being open to the condenser, the steam endeavouring to pass up the side of the piston is met, and effectually prevented by the column of metal equal or superior to it in pressure, and during the down stroke no steam can possibly pass without first forcing all the metal through. In working a single engine, a less considerable altitude of metal is required, because the steam always acts on the upper side of the piston.—Care must be taken that the outlet that conveys the steam to the condenser be so posited, and of such a size, that the steam may pass without forcing before it, or carrying with it, any of the metal or other substance employed that may have passed by the piston; taking care also to provide another exit for the metal or other substance collected at the bottom of the steam-vessel or working cylinder, to convey the same into a reservoir kept at a proper heat, whence it is to be conveyed to the upper side of the piston by a small pump, worked by the engine, or by any other contrivance. To prevent the fluid metal from oxyditing, some oil, or other proper fluid substance is kept on the surface, to prevent its coming in contact with the atmosphere; and to prevent the necessity of employing large quantities of fluid metal, the piston is made of the depth of the column required, but of a diameter a little less than the steam vessel or working cylinder. Oil is also employed in the upper part of the tube or pipe attached to the steam-vessel; by which means steam of any temperature may be used without being exposed to the risque of partial condensation, by the admission of any colder body into the steam-vessel, for the oil soon acquires the requisite temperature; and to prevent an unnecessary escape

of heat, imperfect conductors are used to line that part of the tube or pipe attached to the steam-vessel, which may be heated exteriorly.

**MR. HAWKINS'S (GOLDEN-SQUARE), for  
an Invention applicable to musical Instruments, the Principles of which may be applied to various other Machinery.**

We can but barely enumerate the heads of the several inventions described in the specification now before us. The first of which consists in metallic strings made with spiral or curved wire, or with links to produce bass sound, which occupy a shorter space than is usual. These strings may be applied as bands for the turning of wheels and other machinery. (2.) Gut, or silk, or other strings are to be rendered water-proof, by being impregnated with drying oils, &c. designed to resist the action of the atmosphere, by which strings are frequently put out of tune. (3.) The strings of piano-fortes, and other finger keyed-instruments, are to be fixed in a perpendicular position, by which the shape of the instruments will be more elegant and convenient. (4.) One end of each string of all musical instruments is to be connected with a spring, or fuzee, or levers, to which the spring is fixed, so that the spring shall act with equal force in the string when it contracts or expands; this principle is to be applied to the equalizing of any irregular power, such as the action of the winds. (5.) For the purpose of tuning the strings of musical instruments, there are to be sliding frames or carriages, each worked by a screw, in a frame of metal, to which a string is attached. (6.) There are to be attached to harps and other instruments, where it will apply, a roller, worked by a pedal or pedals, having pins or other projections, acting upon levers, which press on any of the strings at the pleasure of the performer, to vary the tones by shortening the vibrating part. (7.) There is also to be affixed to instruments from which the tones are produced by hammers, a roller made to turn with considerable velocity, having projecting parts to strike by levers on the tail of the hammer, to make it continue striking the strings so long as the finger-key is kept down. (8.) All musical stringed instruments are to be made without any box or hollow space under the sound-board. (9.) The tone of the vibrating body is to be lengthened by the revolution of a hoop or ring, on the inside of which hairs are stretched in equal chords of the circle, intersecting each other, and forming a regular

lar polygonic elastic surface of hair. (10.) In instruments in which the tone is produced by hammers, pieces of leather, &c. are to be introduced between the hammers and the sounding bodies, to vary the tone from loud to soft, or *vice versa*. (11.) The frame which contains the finger-keys of pianos, &c. is to turn on

pivots or axes, to shut up so as to contract the space which the instrument occupies when not in use. (12.) Lastly, a piece of machinery worked with a pedal, is to be attached to a stand on which a music-book is placed, to turn over the leaves at pleasure, while the hands are otherwise employed.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

JOHN PEARSON, Esq. has given some account of two mummies of the Egyptian Ibis, which were taken, among other curiosities natural and artificial, out of the catacombs of Thebes in Upper Egypt. They were contained in earthen jars, and were enveloped in bandages of strong cloth about three inches broad. Each layer of cloth appeared to have been imbued with some bituminous or resinous substance, in a liquid state, and the roller was farther secured by strong pieces of thread, so that the whole mass was rendered extremely hard and coherent. Underneath this covering was a bird thickly covered with the same kind of substance that had cemented the different strips of the roller. The bird had attained its full growth; and the following are the dimensions of such of its parts as are accessible:

Inches.

Length of the bird, from the neck to the extremity of the tail -	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Length of the neck, in which ten vertebrae can be traced - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of the head and bill following the curve - - - -	8
Length of the sternum - - -	4
From the end of the metatarsal bone to the extremity of the longest toe - - - -	7
The longest toe - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Width of the body at the shoulders	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Circumference of the body, at its thickest part - - - -	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

Weight of the mummy 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces troy.

Such is the Egyptian Ibis, of which the mummy is in a very firm and entire state, exhibiting no marks of decay, although it is probable that it is has been interred the greatest part of three thousand years, for the destruction of Thebes is of an earlier date than the foundation of any city now existing.

The account of the other mummy, which was in a much less perfect state, needs not to be detailed. To Mr. Pearson, however, it is evident that the va-

riety exhibited in their appearance does not depend on the place where the bird was deposited, since many mummies of birds have been taken from the catacombs at Thebes in a very imperfect and decayed condition.

Dr. WOLLASTON, in July last, laid before the Royal Society a paper "On the Discovery of Palladium, with Observations on other Substances found in Platina." The name Palladium was given on account of the discovery of a new planet about the same time by Dr. Olbers, to which he had given the name of Pallas. The object of Dr. Wollaston's paper is to describe the processes by which he originally detected this substance in platina: he offers also some reasons for thinking it a simple metal. We are likewise informed that it may easily be obtained by any one who possesses a sufficient quantity of the ore of platina.

To a solution of crude platina, whether rendered neutral by evaporation of redundant acid, or saturated by addition of potash, of soda, or ammonia, by lime or magnesia, by mercury, by copper, or by iron, and also whether the platina has or has not been precipitated from the solution by sal ammoniac, it is merely necessary to add a solution of prussiate of mercury for the precipitation of the palladium. For a few minutes there may be no appearance of precipitate; but in a short time the whole solution becomes slightly turbid, and a flocculent precipitate is gradually formed of a pale yellowish white colour. This precipitate consists wholly of prussiate of palladium, and when heated will be found to yield that metal in a pure state, amounting to about 4 or 5 tenths per cent.

Of the properties of palladium, some are peculiar to itself, and some it possesses in common with platina. They resemble each other in destroying the colour of a large quantity of gold, and in the small degree of power which they possess of conducting heat, and in the

small degree of expansion to which they are liable when heated.

Mr. HATCHETT, at the same meeting of the society, communicated some experiments on a mineral substance formerly supposed to be zeolite, with some remarks on two species of uran-glimmer, by the Rev. W. GREGOR. This mineral is found in Stenna Gwyn, Cornwall, the principal production of which is the compound sulphuret of tin, copper, and iron. There are two species of this mineral, assuming a marked difference in external character: the first and most common consists of an assemblage of minute crystals, which are attached to quartz crystals in tufts, which diverge from the point of adherence, as from a centre. These tufts vary, as to the number of crystals of which they are composed, and are light and delicate in the forms which they assume, or they are grouped together according to a variety of degrees of proximity and compactness. Sometimes they fill the whole cavity of a stone, with little or no interruption; in other specimens they are seen partially spreading over the sides and pointed pyramids of quartz crystals. In some cases these grouped tufts adhere very pertinaciously to the stone which bears them, in others they are easily separable, in comparatively large pieces, from the quartz, the impressed form of which the pieces thus separated retain. The surface of these which was in immediate contact with the quartz, exhibits the several minute crystals of which the mass consists, matted together in various directions.

These crystalline assemblages are, in general, white; a nearer inspection shews that the individual crystals are transparent. Sometimes they are of a yellowish hue. The size of the crystals varies considerably in different specimens; but by the help of a powerful microscope, they appear to consist of four-sided prisms; the section exhibits a rhomboidal, approaching to an elliptical, figure.

Imbedded among these crystals two species of crystalline laminae are frequently discoverable; the one consisting of parallelopipedon plates with truncated angles, applied to each other, of a green colour of various tints, from the emerald to the apple green: the other species, consisting of an assemblage of square plates which vary in thickness. The angles of the several square laminae are not always coincident. They are of a bright wax yellow, the sides of the largest of them is about one-fourth of an inch. This last species

is frequently found adhering to the sides of quartz crystals, in the cavities of granite.

The other species of this mineral consists of an assemblage of crystals closely compacted in the form of mammillary protuberances, of the size of small peas, connected with each other. A stratum of these about one-eighth of an inch thick is spread upon a layer of quartz, in the cavities or fissures of a species of compact granite. The striae of which these mammillæ consist diverge from a centre like zeolite. Some of the individual striae overtop their fellows, in these globular assemblages, and evidently assume, on their projecting points, a crystallized form.

Such being the outline of Mr. Gregor's description, he next proceeds to detail the experiments very circumstantially. In these we cannot follow him; they will however be found highly deserving the attention of the chemist. In speaking of the uran-glimmer, he says, if he is not mistaken in the substance, he has detected the oxyde of lead, lime, and silica in it, which have not hitherto been considered as ingredients of that fossil. The green crystals differ in no respect from the yellow, except in containing a little of the oxyde of copper.

#### PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER.

MR. DALTON, who is the constant contributor to this literary and philosophical association, has laid before it the result of an experimental enquiry into the proportion of the several gases, or elastic fluids, constituting the atmosphere. The objects of this enquiry are, 1. To determine the weight of each simple atmosphere abstractedly; or, in other words, what part of the weight of the whole compound atmosphere is due to azote, what to oxygen, &c. 2. To determine the relative weights of the different gases in a given volume of atmospheric air, such as it is at the earth's surface. 3. To investigate the proportions of the gases to each other, such as they ought to be found at different elevations above the earth's surface. To those who consider the atmosphere as a chemical compound, these three objects are, in fact, but one; but those who think with Mr. Dalton that the elastic power of each particle is confined to those of its own kind, and consequently that the force of such fluid, retained in a given vessel, or gravitating, is the same in a separate as in a mixed state, depending upon its proper density, and temperature, will see that they are equally distinct.

distinct. In order to attain the first object, it is assumed that the density and elastic force of each gas at the earth's surface are the effects of the weight of the atmosphere of that gas only, the different atmospheres not gravitating one upon another. Hence it is necessary to ascertain what share of elastic force is due to each gas in a given volume of the compound atmosphere, to find how much the given volume is diminished under a constant pressure by the abstraction of each of its ingredients singly. Thus if by extracting the oxygenous gas from any mass of atmospheric air, the whole is diminished one-fifth in bulk, supposing the pressure to be equal to 30 inches of mercury, then it must be inferred that the oxygenous atmosphere presses on the earth with a force of six inches of mercury. To ascertain the second point, the specific gravity of each gas must be obtained, for the weight of each gas in any given portion of atmospheric air must be in the compound ratio of its force and specific gravity. With regard to the third object, it may be observed, that those gases which are specifically the heaviest, must decrease in density the quickest in ascending. The several gases constantly found in atmospheric air, and in such quantities as are capable of being appreciated, are azotic, oxygenous, aqueous vapour, and carbonic acid. It is probable that hydrogenous gas is also constantly present; but in so small a proportion as not to be detected by any test with which we are acquainted: hence Mr. D. confounds it in the mass of azotic gas.

He now proceeds to mention the various processes used to determine the quantity of oxygenous gas: 1. By a mixture of nitrous gas and air over water. 2. By exposing the air to liquid sulphuret of potash or lime. 3. By exploding hydrogen gas and air by electricity. 4. By exposing the air to a solution of green sulphat or muriat of iron in water, strongly impregnated with nitrous gas. 5. Burning phosphorus in the air. In all these cases the oxygen enters into combination and loses its elasticity; and if the several processes be well conducted, the results in all are precisely the same. Mr. D. finds from experiments, that in all places and every season of the year, the bulk of any given quantity of atmospheric air appears to be reduced nearly 21 per cent. by abstracting its oxygen: the weight of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere he reckons to be equal to .443 of mercury; or, nearly  $\frac{1}{75}$ th of the whole

atmosphere; that of carbonic acid gas to be only about the  $\frac{1}{1460}$ th part of the whole in bulk, but since the specific gravity of this gas is  $\frac{1}{2}$  that of common air, the weight of the carbonic acid gas is nearly  $\frac{1}{1000}$  part of the whole.

Mr. D. next gives a table, containing the specific gravities of the different gases, taken from Kirwan, Lavoisier, and Davy, it is as follows:

Atmospheric air	- -	1.000
Azotic gas	- - -	.966
Oxygenous	- - -	1.127
Carbonic acid gas	- -	1.500
Aqueous vapour	- -	.700
Hydrogenous gas	- -	.077

From these data are formed the following tables.

I. Table of the weights of the different gases constituting the atmosphere.

	Inches of Mercury.
Azotic gas	23.36
Oxygenous gas	6.18
Aqueous vapour	.44
Carbonic acid gas	.02
	<hr/>
	30.00

II. Table of the proportion of weights of the different gases in a given volume of atmospheric air, taken at the surface of the earth.

	per Cent.
Azotic gas	75.55
Oxygenous gas	23.32
Aqueous vapour	1.03
Carbonic acid gas	.10
	<hr/>
	100.00

With respect to the proportion of gases at different elevations, Mr. D. thinks that the oxygenous gas observes a diminishing ratio in ascending; and hence, taking the azotic atmosphere as a standard, the oxygenous gas and the carbonic acid will observe a decreasing ratio to it in ascending, and the aqueous vapour an increasing one. The specific gravity of oxygenous and azotic gases being as 7 to 6 nearly, their diminution in density will be the same at heights reciprocally as their specific gravities. Hence it would be found, that at the height of Mount Blanc (nearly three miles) the ratio of oxygenous gas to azotic in a given volume of air would be nearly as 20 to 80, and consequently it follows that at any ordinary heights the difference in the proportions will be scarcely perceptible.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A Grand Bugle-born Troop ; composed and dedicated to Edward Everard, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of Norfolk Volunteer Infantry, by George Guest, of Wisbeach 3s.*

MR. GUEST has published this Troop in score, for clarinets, flutes, horns, bassoons, serpents, bugle-horns, side drums, and bass drums, with an adaptation for the piano-forte. In the score the characters and powers of the several instruments are well consulted, and the adaptation qualifies the production for chamber practice. In the style of the melody we find much to be pleased with; the passages are sprightly and animating; and an easy and obvious connection of idea forms one of their conspicuous beauties. The general attraction of this piece, we should expect, will procure it much popularity among young piano-forte students.

*Dirge for the Death of Lord Nelson. The Words by the Rev. W. L. Bowles. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by J. Rauzzini, Esq. 3s.*

This dirge, which has been performed with the greatest applause at the Bath concerts, discovers in its style and adjustment many evidences of the real master. In the introductory strain we find much true pathos; and the triumphant opening at "Lift up, brave chief, thy dying eyes," is powerfully animating. It would be great injustice to Mr. Rauzzini to suppress our admiration of his accompaniment: it is at once original, fanciful, and analogous, and sets the composer's judgment and imagination in a striking point of view.

*The Harp's Wild Notes, a Glee for Four Voices. The Words from the Last Minstrel, by Walter Scott, Esq. The Music composed by Thomas Attwood, Esq. 2s. 6d.*

The melody and adjustment of the parts in this glee are particularly characteristic of the sense of the words: and no small aid to the effect is derived from the judicious piano-forte accompaniment with which the composition is enriched. The bass passage given to the line "Now seems some mountain's side to weep," as also that at the words "Last o'er the warrior's closing grave," are strikingly proper, and very expressive.

*A Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Bass (ad libitum.) Composed and dedicated to Miss F. Meyer, by Mr. Latour 4s.*

This sonata, in which Mr. Latour has introduced Mozart's favourite air of "The Manly Heart," does great credit to his taste and ingenuity. The variations with which he has augmented this movement, and the graces with which it is embellished, exhibit decided marks of a florid and cultivated imagination. The subject of the original movement is bold and striking, and the effect of the *tout-ensemble* is highly creditable to the abilities of the ingenious au hor.

*Three Grand Sonatas for the Piano-forte, by D. Steibelt, Esq. 8s.*

Mr. Steibelt has displayed in these sonatas much of that brilliancy of fancy, force of invention, and justness of management, for which the greater part of his productions are distinguished. The slow movements are conceived with the taste peculiar to this great master, and the rapid passages lie too well for the hand not to be alone sufficient to discover his mastery on the instrument for which he writes.

*A Sonata for the Piano-forte; with an Accompaniment for the Violin. Composed, and dedicated to the Rt. Hon. Lady Frances Wilson, by J. Jay. 5s.*

Mr. Jay has written this sonata with taste, and has, generally speaking, arranged his passages well for the finger. The first movement is constructed with so much ability, that we have not the least objection to offer, unless it be to the unbroken consecution of bars of twelve quavers, which might easily have been avoided. The subject and digressive matter of the rondo are highly pleasing, and the accompaniment is managed with address.

*Mozart's "Good Night." Arranged as a Glee for Three Voices. 1s. 6d.*

The words of this glee are written by the celebrated Rosa Matilda, and possess sufficient nature and simplicity to be worthy her Muse. The air to which it is here adapted we cannot class with the most attractive melodies of Mozart; but its style harmonizes with that of the words;

words; and the general effect, by the aid of the piano-forte accompaniment, will rank the production above mediocrity.

*Trafalgar, an Heroic Song*; as sung by Mr. C. F. Horn, at the Harmonic Society. Composed by Charles Frederic Horn. 2s. 6d.

The words of this song are from the pen of Sir William Blaize, and are written with as much patriotic zeal as poetic spirit; but we cannot boast for Mr. Horn that he has caught the fire of his author, or infused into his composition much of the spirit of an heroic strain. The passages are of a common-place namby-pamby style, and the general effect is tame and nerveless.

*Three Favourite Marches*; arranged for a Military Band, by Augustus Voight, and dedicated to General Sir John Moore, and the Officers of the 52d Regiment. 3s.

These marches, which Mr. Voight has adapted to the piano-forte, are bold and martial in their style, and arranged with considerable ability. The piano-forte part is calculated to suit the finger of the young practitioner; and, we doubt not, will much promote the circulation of the work.

*In Peace Love tunes the Shepherd's Reed, a Glee for Three Voices*; the Words from the Lay of the Last Minstrel, by Walter Scott, Esq. Composed by Thomas Attwood, Esq. 3s.

Mr. Attwood has set these words with much propriety and felicity of effect. Many of the ideas are uncommonly pretty, and all of them perfectly pastoral. In the combination we find much ingenuity and contrivance, and that command of effect which can only result from long experience and close observation.

*Rimbaud's Second Military Sonata*. Dedicated to Miss Warner. 3s.

This sonata is set as a duet, and forms the first number of a Collection of Piano-forte Duets, publishing by Hodson, and which is meant to be extended to twenty-four numbers. The piece possesses considerable merit, and in its present shape furnishes an useful exercise for the juvenile finger.

*L'Amour Timide, a Canzonet*; with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by S. Pinto, and sung by Mrs. Second, at the Nobility's Concerts. 1s. 6d.

This little song is not destitute of merit: yet are we obliged to say that it does not possess either sufficient melody or expression to justify a warm commendation.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.

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VARIETIES.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.**\* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

**A**DVICE<sup>S</sup> recently received from Naples contain further details relative to the unrolling of the manuscripts discovered at Herculaneum:—Eleven persons are at present employed in unrolling and copying. The manuscripts hitherto inspected amount to about 140, eight of which have already been interpreted and transmitted to the minister Seratti, that they may be examined by the Academy, and ordered to be printed. These manuscripts are, six of Epicurus, entitled Πλάτωνος Φυσικῶν, On Nature. Another is by Philodemus; its title is Ηρόδοτος Ογκῆς, On Anger. The eighth wants both the title and the name of the author. It treats of nature and the worship of the gods. The next four are almost entirely explained; but they have not yet been transmitted, because Mr. HAYTER and the Abbé FORTI, of the order of St. Basil, jointly are to superintend their publication. The Abbé Forti has first to collate the copies with the originals, to supply what is necessary, and to translate. Mr. Hayter collates after him, alters what he thinks proper in the supplements and translations, and delivers the copy to M. Feti, to be again transcribed. The delay occasioned by Mr. Hayter in his labours, is the reason why these manuscripts have not yet been sent either to the Academy or the Minister. Their titles are as follow: one on logic, entitled On the Strength of Arguments drawn from Analogy—Πλάτωνος κατὰ τὴν αντίχειραν Αρετῆς; Treatise on Vices and the contrary Virtues—Πλάτωνος Επαίνου; On Death. These three works are by Philodemus. The author of the fourth is Polistratus: Πλάτωνος κατὰ Φύρωνος αδεσποτίγαχεστη πρᾶξις τὰς αλογίας κατὰ τραυματίας ταῦτα τοὺς μελλοὺς δαξαζεύσει—On unreasonable Contempt; that is of those who despise unjustly what others commend.—This manuscript is the least damaged, and many passages of it are absolutely untouched. The other *papyri* are in great part by Philodemus; they treat of rhetoric, of poetry, and of morality. The publication of these manuscripts cannot take place with all the expedition that could be wished, as the originals are to be engraved before they are presented to the public. This process requires much time and money, and the want of the latter will considerably retard

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the publication. M. ROSINI, bishop of Pozzuoli, to whom the public is indebted for the fragment of Philodemus on Music, is the person appointed by the Court of Naples to superintend the engraving and the publication of these manuscripts.

Mr. PRINCE HOARE, foreign secretary to the Royal Academy, who has been for a considerable time collecting materials for a General History of the Fine Arts, will in a few days publish an Essay on National Cultivation of the Arts of Design, in part preliminary to his grand design, and in part applicable to the circumstances of the present state of the arts in England.

Mr. J. C. SAUNDERS, demonstrator of practical anatomy in the anatomical school in St. Thomas's Hospital, and surgeon to the London Dispensary for diseases of the eye and ear, has for some time past been preparing for publication An Illustration of the Anatomy of the Human Ear, accompanied by Views of that Organ, accurately drawn, of the Natural Size, from a Series of Dissections. To which he intends to add a Treatise on its Diseases, the Causes of Deafness, and its proper Treatment. Mr. HEATH having finished the engravings, the work will be published on the first of March.

Dr. BEDDOES is preparing for the press an Almanack of Health.

Mr. BONNYCASTLE, well known for several useful mathematical works, has in the press a treatise on Trigonometry.

We are shortly to be favoured with a new translation of Juvenal, from the pen of Mr. HOPSON, of King's College, Cambridge.

Travels through Germany and Italy, by Mr. LEMAISTRE, will appear in the course of this month.

A fourth volume of the *Munimenta Antiqua* by Mr. KING, is almost ready for publication.

A posthumous work of the late Mr. STRUTT, with his Life prefixed, is in the press.

Mr. KIDD proposes to publish a new edition of Homer, with collations of many manuscripts never before examined.

A work of recent Travels through Great Britain and Ireland, by M. GOEDE, has lately appeared in Germany, and has excited great attention. It is said to abound

abound in the most enlightened views, and to contain the most accurate information relative to these kingdoms, and to be written in a style which cannot fail to merit an English translation. The last foreign work on the state of England was, we believe, by Archenholz.

Mr. JOHN ANSTEY is preparing to publish a complete edition of the works of his deceased father, with memoirs of his life.

The Rev. C. WYWILL will shortly lay before the public a sixth volume of political papers, comprising the correspondence of several distinguished persons on the subject of parliamentary reform. Every true friend to his country will thank this gentleman for thus enabling posterity to decide for themselves who have been steady friends to the liberties of their country; and who have apostatized from principles which had been formerly regarded by them as fundamental in preserving the constitution in its purity.

A Greek-English Derivative Dictionary is preparing for the press, shewing in English characters the Greek originals of such words in the English language as are derived from the Greek, and comprising correct explanations, from the approved lexicographers, of the meaning of each word.

Mr. GREGORY, of the Royal Military Academy, has now in the press the third edition of his Lessons, Astronomical and Philosophical, for the Amusement and Instruction of British Youth. The success this little piece has met with, as a popular School book, in which the most usual appearances in nature are explained and accounted for in a familiar manner upon established principles, has induced Mr. Gregory to pay every attention to the correctness and perspicuity of this new edition.

The Rev. JOB ORTON's Letters, which have been some time in the press, will be published in a few days. The collection being larger than was expected, will, with his Life, make two volumes.

Brigade Major REIDE has just completed a new edition of his valuable Treatise on the Duty of Infantry Officers, and an Elucidation of the present System of Military Discipline; a work of which there has been eight editions in this country, and nearly as many in Ireland. The same gentleman has lately published the ninth edition of the Treatise on Military Finance, in which is detailed many official documents relative to the pay and allowances of the British army.

The second volume of the interesting Memoirs of Maria Antoinette, queen of France, by her foster-brother, M. WEBER, will make its appearance speedily. It will contain the history of the three grand epochs of the revolution, including an affecting recital of the sufferings of that unfortunate woman. The volume will be enriched with some very superior copper-plates.

A practical Treatise on the Game at Billiards, has been recently composed by a distinguished amateur, and will speedily be given to the world.

The Rev. JOHN EVANS is about to publish a new edition of his Sequel to the Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World.

An Introduction to the Game of Chess will be published in a few weeks, containing upwards of 100 examples of games, including the whole of Philidor's Analysis, with copious selections from Stamma, the Calabrois, &c. &c. The instructions for learners, and the arrangement of the work, will be entirely new, and will render a complete knowledge of that scientific and fashionable game perfectly easy of attainment.

Mr. BELFOUR, who published, some time since, his Imitations of the *Fabulas Literarias* of Don Tomas de Yriarte, has translated into English verse *La Musica*, an admirable didactic poem, in five cantos, which he intends speedily to commit to the press.

A Translation of the *Tratado Historico sobre el Origen y Progresos dela Comedia y del Hiltronismo en Espana*, par Don Cesario Pellicer, by ROBERT WATSON WADE, E<sup>t</sup>q. M.R.I.A., is nearly finished, and will shortly appear.

Mr. BIGLAND has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, Letters on Natural History. The object of this work is to exhibit a view of the wisdom and goodness of the Deity, so eminently displayed in the formation of the universe, and the various relations of utility which inferior beings have to the human species. It is calculated particularly for the use of schools, and for youth in general of both sexes, and will be illustrated by upwards of one hundred engraved subjects. The same writer has recently published a second edition of his Letters on Ancient and Modern History, in octavo, which forms a handsome library-book, with an elegant engraving of the author.

A new and complete edition of the Work, of the celebrated Franklin will, in two volumes octavo, speedily make its appearance.

appearance. It will embrace not only all that is contained in former editions, but likewise much new matter transmitted expressly for the work from America. Besides a correct likeness of the venerable philosopher, it will contain eight engravings of scientific subjects, executed by Mr. LOWRY.

The third edition of the Life of Lord Nelson, by Mr. JOSHUA WHITE, is just ready for delivery. From the numerous additions, and valuable communications with which the author has been favoured by officers and gentlemen intimately connected with the departed hero, this book may be considered as an entirely new work. It will be embellished with a new set of plates; and a complete account of the funeral and of his lordship's will, is subjoined by way of supplement.

The Spring Course of Lectures at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, will commence in the following order:

At St. Thomas's.—Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, the 21st of February.

The Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER.

At Guy's.—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY, beginning of February.

Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON and Mr. ALLEN.

Theory of Medicine and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY.

Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. ALLEN.

Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON.

Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON.

Clinical Lectures on select Medical Cases, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. CURRY, and Dr. MARCET.

On the Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. FOX.

On Veterinary Medicine, by Mr. COLEMAN.

These several lectures are so arranged, that no two of them interfere with each other in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete course of medical and surgical instruction. Terms and other particulars to be learnt of Mr. Stocker, apothecary to Guy's Hospital, who is also empowered to enter gentlemen as pupils to such of the lectures as are given at Guy's.

MR. MILBURN'S Spring Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Operations of Surgery, will commence on Monday the 24th instant, at his house in St. James's-street.

In our last (p. 553), we noticed the discovery said to have been made by Pac-

chian respecting the muriatic acid. We understand that Mr. DAVY, Mr. HENRY, and other English chemists, have repeated the processes, but without success; of course there is reason to doubt whether this acid has yet been reduced to any constituent principles.

Mr. NORTHMORE has lately given an account of some experiments on the remarkable effects which take place in the gases, by change in their habitudes, or elective attractions, when mechanically compressed. From two pints of hydrogen, and the same quantities of oxygen and nitrogen, compressed in a glass receiver of three cubic inches and a half, water, and probably nitrous acid, were obtained. From carbonic acid gas and hydrogen, the result was a watery vapour, and a gas of rather an offensive smell. Upon the condensation of two pints of nitrogen, it assumed an orange red-colour; three of oxygen were added, which caused the colour to disappear, though at first it seemed rather deeper. A moist vapour, coating the inside of the receiver, arose upon the compression of the two parts of hydrogen, which moisture was strongly acid to the taste; it coloured litmus, and, when very much diluted with water, it acted upon silver.

Dr. TROTTER has lately proposed methods, (1) of preventing the formation of noxious airs in mines; and, (2) for removing them when formed. To attain the first object, he proposes that mines should be well ventilated; that there should be no stagnated water in them, and no chips of wood nor horse-dung should be allowed to mix with the water that may become stagnant. To destroy fire-damp; he employs strong acids in a state of vapour. The vapour seizes the hydrogen, water is recomposed; but the caloric disengaged during the combination of the oxygen and hydrogen converts it into steam, so that it is not seen in a condensed state. To remove the choak-damp, the use of water is recommended, by means of a common fire engine. The tube being directed to the spot where the damp is known to lie, the water will take up the whole, and will then taste acidulous; lights will burn, and animals breathe, in the place whence the vapour was dislodged. Quicklime mixed with water would render it more efficacious.

MR. ROBERT BANCKS has simplified the construction of a goniometer for measuring the angles of crystals: the instrument generally used consists of a semi-circle, and a pair of compasses or legs having

having their centre in the centre of a semicircle, but capable of having their points drawn back so as to admit of their application to any small crystals. The arc of the semi-circle is divided into two quadrants by a hinge, so that one part may be turned back out of the way of the mineral, which may require to be brought up towards the centre for admeasurement; and the same arc can be afterwards restored to its place, to shew the degree and fraction of the angle. By Mr. Bancks' improvement this joint is avoided, and he obtains a much firmer framing by making the arc in the form of a protractor, having a hollow centre and a stud both lying in the direction of that diameter, which terminates the graduations.

On Sunday the 8th of December, about six o'clock in the evening, Mr. FIRMINER, the able and indefatigable assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, discovered a comet in the constellation Aquarius. To the naked eye, its appearance was similar to a star of the first magnitude when covered by a cloud, through which it might be faintly seen; or rather like what Jupiter would appear under similar circumstances; but when viewed through a night-glass, it appeared to have a bright nucleus surrounded by a coma. As it was approaching the meridian, Mr. F. found that its light was sufficiently strong to enable him to illuminate the wires in the focus of the telescope, so as to observe its passage with great accuracy. The mean time of its transit was  $6^{\text{h}}. 24' 7''$ , with right ascension,  $11^{\circ}. 23' 6'' 49''$ , and south declination  $23^{\circ} 41' 8''$ . Dr. HERSCHEL observed the same comet at Slough, about the same time that it was discovered by Mr. FIRMINER.

In consequence of the misrepresentations of the result of certain cases of Vaccine Inoculation, and of the malicious industry which has been exerted to circulate those misrepresentations, a committee of twenty-five active and intelligent members of the Royal Jennerian Society was appointed to enquire into their validity, and they have made their Report in the following terms:

"The Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society, having been informed that various cases had occurred, which excited prejudices against Vaccine Inoculation, and tended to check the progress of that important discovery in this kingdom, appointed a committee of twenty-five of their members to inquire, not only into the nature and truth of such cases, but also into the evidence respecting instances of Small Pox, alleged to have occurred twice in the same person."

"In consequence of this reference, the Committee made diligent inquiry into the history of a number of cases, in which it was supposed that vaccination had failed to prevent the small-pox, and also of such cases of small-pox as were stated to have happened subsequently to the natural or inoculated small-pox.

"In the course of their examination the Committee learned, that opinions and assertions had been advanced and circulated, which charged the cow-pox with rendering patients liable to particular diseases, frightful in their appearance, and hitherto unknown, and judging such opinions to be connected with the question as to the efficacy of the practice, they thought it incumbent upon them to examine also into the validity of these injurious statements respecting vaccination.

"After a very minute investigation of these subjects, the result of their inquiries has been submitted to the Medical Council; and from the Report of the Committee it appears:

I. "That most of the cases which have been urged in proof of the inefficacy of vaccination, and which have been the subjects of public attention and conversation, are either wholly unfounded or grossly misrepresented.

II. "That other cases, brought forward as instances of the failure of vaccination to prevent the small-pox, are now allowed, by the very persons who first related them, to have been erroneously stated.

III. "That the statements of the greater part of those cases have been already carefully investigated, ably discussed, and fully refuted, by different writers on the subject.

IV. "That notwithstanding the most incontestable proofs of such misrepresentations, a few medical men have persisted in repeatedly bringing the same unfounded and refuted reports and misrepresentations before the public, thus perversely and disingenuously labouring to excite prejudices against vaccination.

V. "That in some printed accounts adverse to vaccination, in which the writers had no authenticated facts to support the opinions they advanced, nor any reasonable arguments to maintain them, the subject has been treated with indecent and disgusting levity; as if the good or evil of society were fit objects for sarcasm and ridicule.

VI. "That when the practice of vaccination was first introduced and recommended by Dr. JENNER, many persons, who had never seen the effects of the vaccine fluid on the human system, who were almost wholly unacquainted with the history of vaccination, the characteristic marks of the genuine vehicle, and the cautions necessary to be observed in the management of it, and were therefore incompetent to decide whether patients were properly vaccinated or not, nevertheless ventured to inoculate for the cow-pox.

VII. "That many persons have been declared duly vaccinated, when the operation was performed in a very negligent and unskillful man-

ner, and when the inoculator did not afterwards see the patients, and therefore could not ascertain whether infection had taken place or not; and that to this cause are certainly to be attributed many of the cases adduced in proof of the inefficacy of cow-pox.

VIII. "That some cases have been brought before the Committee, on which they could form no decisive opinion, from the want of necessary information as to the regularity of the preceding vaccination, or the reality of the subsequent appearance of the small-pox.

IX. "That it is admitted by the Committee, that a few cases have been brought before them, of persons having the small-pox, who had apparently passed through the cow-pox in a regular way.

X. "That cases, supported by evidence equally strong, have been also brought before them, of persons who, after having once regularly passed through the small-pox, either by inoculation or natural infection, have had that disease a second time.

XI. "That in many cases, in which the small-pox has occurred a second time, after inoculation or the natural disease, such recurrence has been particularly severe, and often fatal; whereas, when it has appeared after vaccination, the disease has generally been so mild, as to lose some of its characteristic marks, and in many instances to render its existence doubtful.

XII. "That it is a fact well ascertained, that in some particular states of certain constitutions, whether vaccine or variolous matter be employed, a local disease only will be excited by inoculation, the constitution remaining unaffected; yet that matter taken from such local vaccine or variolous pustule is capable of producing a general and perfect disease.

XIII. "That if a person, bearing the strongest and most indubitable marks of having had the small-pox, be repeatedly inoculated for that disease, a pustule may be produced, the matter of which will communicate the disease to those who have not been previously infected.

XIV. "That, although it is difficult to determine precisely the number of exceptions to the practice, the Medical Council are fully convinced, that the failure of vaccination, as a preventive of the small-pox, is a very rare occurrence.

XV. "That of the immense number who have been vaccinated in the army and navy, in different parts of the United Kingdom, and in every quarter of the globe, scarcely any instances of such failure have been reported to the Committee, but those which are said to have occurred in the metropolis, or its vicinity.

XVI. "That the Medical Council are fully assured, that in very many places, in which the small-pox raged with great violence, the disease has been speedily and effectually arrested in its progress, and in some populous

cities almost wholly exterminated, by the practice of vaccination.

XVII. "That the practice of inoculation for the small-pox, on its first introduction into this country, was opposed and very much retarded, in consequence of misrepresentations and arguments drawn from assumed facts, and of miscarriages arising from the want of correct information, similar to those now brought forward against vaccination, so that nearly fifty years elapsed before small-pox inoculation was fully established.

XVIII. "That, by a reference to the bills of mortality, it will appear that, to the unfortunate neglect of vaccination, and to the prejudices raised against it, we may, in a great measure, attribute the loss of nearly two thousand lives by the small-pox, in this metropolis alone, within the present year.

XIX. "That the few instances of failure, either in the inoculation of the cow-pox, or of the small-pox, ought not to be considered as objections to either practice, but merely as deviations from the ordinary course of nature.

XX. "That, from all the facts which they have been able to collect, it appears to the Medical Council, that the cow pox is generally mild and harmless in its effects; and no instance has come to their knowledge, in which there was reason to admit that vaccine inoculation had, of itself, produced any new or dangerous disease, as has been ignorantly and unwarrantably asserted; but that the few cases which have been alleged against this opinion, may be fairly attributed to other causes.

XXI. "That if a comparison be made between the effects of vaccination, and those of inoculation for the small-pox, it would be necessary to take into account the greater number of persons who have been vaccinated within a given time, it being probable that within the last seven years, nearly as many persons have been inoculated for the cow-pox, as were ever inoculated for the small-pox, since the practice was introduced into this kingdom.

XXII. "That many well-known cutaneous diseases, and some scrophulous complaints, have been represented as the effects of vaccine inoculation, when in fact they originated from other causes, and in many instances occurred long after vaccination; but that such diseases are infinitely less frequent after vaccination, than after either the natural or inoculated small-pox."

Mr. JOHN MANN, of Bradford, has invented a musical instrument, upon an entirely new construction, which he calls the Orchestrino. Its outward appearance resembles the grand horizontal piano-forte; but the brilliant power, and richness of its tones, stand unrivalled by any stringed instrument played with keys: it has the power of retaining the sound for any length of

of time, in the manner of the organ ; and its tones have the effect of violins, violas, and violoncellos together.

The Prussian Government has lately ordered a prize-medal to be struck, for the purpose of promoting Vaccine Inoculation. The value of the gold one is 50 ducats, and the silver one weighs 8 ounces. On one side is a bust of the king, with this circumscriptio :—“ *Fredericus Wilhelmus Rex Pater Patriæ.*” The reverse contains a Cow, carrying the Goddess of Health through the sea, and is represented as just reaching the shore. The circumscriptio is “ *In te supra mea salus.*”

Dr. GALL has met with the same flattering reception at Copenhagen, as at Jena, Berlin, Dresden, and other cities in Germany. He has read two courses of lectures on his Craniology, during which he exhibited two remarkable skulls, viz. the skull of Bishop Abbatow, (which is preserved in the cabinet of curiosities at Copenhagen,) and that of General Wurmfer. In both these the organ of courage was very distinctly marked ; but no trace of it was discoverable in that of Axlinger the poet. A cast of Bishop Abbatow's bust has been taken. Dr. Gall intends to pay a visit to the anatomists at Paris, before he publishes his long-expected system.

M. SYLVESTER DE SACY is now at Genoa, where he is employed in investigating all the antique monuments of Liguria, and particularly in examining the manuscripts which relate to the Public Institutions of that country, and the trade of Genoa to the Levant.

Mr. HUMBOLDT is safely arrived in Berlin, where he intends to arrange and prepare for publication the numerous and most important observations he had made during his late travels in America. They are expected to make ten volumes in quarto.

The second part of Mr. REUSS's *Gelehrte England*, with its supplement and continuation, from 1790 to 1803, has lately been published at Berlin. This interesting publication contains an account of living British Authors, and of their works, chiefly abridged from the annual work entitled *Public Characters*.

Dr. STRUVE has contrived an apparatus to shew by means of Galvanism whether the appearance of death be real. This will be esteemed a discovery of considerable importance, by those who reflect on the satisfaction which recovery from apparent death must give to the friends of the individual supposed to be dead.

The Russian circumnavigator, Captain KRUSENSTERN, who, after his return from a voyage round the world, had conveyed the Russian ambassador Rasanow to Japan, is, after remaining seven months in that country, returned to Kamtschatka.

Dr. GAUSS, of Brunswick, has communicated to the Gottingen Society the result of his observations of the new planet Harding, or Juno, and the elements of its orbit, calculated from his own observations, and those of Messrs. Zach and Olbers.

M. GIESECKE, a Prussian mineralogist, who has been a considerable time at Copenhagen, is about to be employed by government on a voyage to Greenland, where he is to pass some years in examining that country, its mineralogy and geology. Hitherto the Moravian religious missionaries have alone been able to resolve to live some years in that country for the conversion of the natives : it will be no little honour to the sciences, if M. Giesecke shall bring himself to make a like sacrifice for their advancement.

M. CANOVA, the celebrated sculptor, is engaged in erecting at Vienna, a splendid Mausoleum of the Arch-duchess Christina, an immense composition of eight marble figures, larger than life ; the models and execution of which have been long admired at Rome, where they were formed. M. Canova, before his departure from Rome, exhibited a colossal group, representing Theseus combating with a Centaur. This group is to be executed in marble for the city of Milan. The artists and connoisseurs of Rome seem to esteem this work superior to every other which has been executed by this ingenious and indefatigable artist.

According to the report of the minister of public instruction, there is at present in Russia 494 institutions for education, directed by 1475 masters, and attended by 33,434 scholars. The expence of these establishments costs government annually almost two millions of roubles. Among these are not reckoned those for the corps of cadets, or for pages, the academy of arts, the schools of commerce, nor the institution for female education. Those who know the state in which Russian education was at the accession of Alexander, may judge by this detail what he has done towards enlightening his vast empire.

M. SESSKEN has lately, after much labour, supplied the observatory of Lijlenthai with two mirrors of 15 feet focus, and 11 inches aperture. They bear the magnifying power of 2000 on proper subjects.

ROBERTSON,

ROBERTSON, the celebrated aéronaut, who ascended from Petersburg last year, is endeavouring to obtain the necessary assistance at that place for the construction of an air-balloon on a very large scale; he proposes that it shall be 732 feet in diameter, which he calculates will carry up 37 ton, and which he supposes, therefore, will easily support 50 people, and all necessary accommodations for them. It is to have attached to it a vessel furnished with masts, sails, and every other article requisite for navigating the sea in case of accidents, and provided with a cabin for the aeronauts, properly fitted up, galley for cooking, proper stores for flowing provisions, and several other conveniences. To render the ascent more safe, it is to take up another smaller balloon within it, and a parachute, which will render the descent perfectly gentle, if the outer balloon bursts. From its construction it will be calculated to remain in the air several weeks.

The catalogue of the Leipzig fair, has this year contained two sheets more than usual. The musical publications have been added to it. It contains 3647 articles, furnished by 380 booksellers. The number of romances is 271, of theatrical pieces 81, and music 95.

M. SCHÖNBERGER, of Vienna, one of the first landscape-painters of the age, has recently been engaged in a tour of the most picturesque parts of Switzerland and Italy. His productions are principally distinguished for the happy arrangement of the objects, for the effects of the perspective, and the beauty of the colouring. This able artist is as well known in France as in Germany, by his beautiful pieces, in the exhibition of 1804. These were, a View of the Environs of Baïe, near Naples, at sunrise; the Fall of the Rhine, near Schaffhausen; and the Cascades of Tivoli, by moon-light: performances in which the touch and the native graces of Claude le Lorain were discoverable.

A curious bronze bas-relief of a boy riding on a dolphin, discovered at Colchester, has been exhibited before the Society of Antiquarians, at one of their late meetings. At another meeting, several silver coins of Edward III., and two Roman copper coins (one of Claudio), were exhibited. The latter were found in the bed of the Thames, opposite Sion-house, near Kew. The drawings of paintings discovered in repairing the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel were also displayed. They are about three feet by two, and consist of

several persons around a table in one compartment; in the other, of three female figures, with an *aureola*, indicative of their sainship. Both the male and female countenances have the air of Normans.

The following is a method of preparing a luminous bottle, which will give sufficient light during the night to admit of the hour being easily seen on the dial of a watch:—"A phial of clear white glass, of a long form, should be chosen, and some fine olive-oil should be heated to ebullition in another vessel. A bit of phosphorus, the size of a pea, should be thrown into a phial, and the boiling oil carefully poured over it, till the phial is one third filled.—The phial must now be carefully corked, and when it is to be used, it should be unstopped, to admit the external air, and closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and give as much light as a dull ordinary lamp.—Each time that the light disappears, on removing the stopper it will instantly reappear. In cold weather the bottle should be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed. A phial thus prepared may be used every night for six months.

Messrs. FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN have discovered a new inflammable and detonating substance, formed by the action of the nitric acid upon indigo and the animal matters. They are satisfied that the detonating property of their newly-discovered substance is owing neither to the presence of the nitric acid, nor to that of ammonia. Concentrated sulphuric acid disengaged from it no acid vapour; caustic potash no ammoniac vapour. Indigo, they say, is not the only substance which furnishes detonating matter: the muscular fibre treated by nitric acid, presents the same phenomena; and it is probable that silk, wool, and other animal and vegetable matters containing azote may yield it likewise. From the several experiments made on this subject, they infer, (1.) That the benzoic acid can be formed from its constituent principles, which was not before known: (2.) That the animal and vegetable substances containing azote, through the agency of the nitric acid, which separates from them carbon, hydrogen, and azote, give rise to a substance supersaturated with oxygen, which communicates to it the detonating property. This substance appears to be a super-oxygenated hydro-carburet of azote.

Three Institutions for the promotion of Natural Philosophy and the Arts, have been lately established in the United States of America. The first is an Academy of the Fine Arts, of which the first idea is due to Mr. Livingston. The public were so sensible of its importance, that long before the arrival of the plaster of Paris casts, which he presented to the infant society, the number of subscribers, at 25 piastres each, amounted to 180. The second institution is a Botanic Garden in the neighbourhood of New York; as yet but a small part of the vegetable kingdom are to be seen in it, but the admirers of botany hasten to send to it every interesting plant which is to be found in their vicinity. The charter of incorporation of the subscribers, is entirely conformable to the views of the founders of this garden of plants, and, according to custom, ensures the permanency of the establishment: when the hot-houses are finished, it is expected, that the collection of every thing rare and most interesting, produced by the southern states, will be completed. The third institution is an Agricultural Society, established at Washington, under the special protection of government. The president of the United States, who is a most enlightened agriculturist, the chief men of the administration, the senators, and the deputies of congress, are all members of it officially. The society being now wealthy from the sums granted by government, and the numerous subscriptions of associates and correspondents, have purchased a handsome house, and a farm of thirty acres; they have also begun a library; and are in possession of the fine collection of ploughs, and other instruments of agriculture, which formerly belonged to general Washington: the form of its administration, the number and the succession of its members, the capital which it may possess (specified in bushels of corn) and its whole organization is regulated by its charter of incorporation; which constitutes this association a body politic, and fixes the perpetuity of its continuation.

M. TROMSDORFF gives the following process for obtaining cobalt pure. "Mix four parts of well pulverized zaffre with one part of nitrat of potash, and half a part of charcoal in powder; project this mixture, in small quantities at a time, into a red-hot crucible, and repeat this operation three times, adding each time to the residuum new portions of nitrat of potash and charcoal. The mass is then to be mixed with one part of black flux,

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and exposed for an hour in a crucible to a red heat. The whole is to be left to cool; the metallic cobalt to be separated, pulverized, mixed with three times its weight of nitrat of potash, and the mixture detonated as before. The iron contained in the cobalt will be strongly oxydated, and the arsenic acidified combines with the potash. The mass pulverized is to be repeatedly lixiviated and filtered; in this manner the arseniat of potash formed will be separated from the insoluble residue which contains the cobalt. This residue is then to be treated with nitric acid, which dissolves the cobalt without attacking the iron which is found at its maximum of oxydation. The solution is then to be evaporated to dryness, the residue re-dissolved in nitrous acid, and the liquor filtered, in order to separate the last portions of the oxyd of iron which might have escaped in the first operation. All that remains to be done after this, is to decompose the nitrat of cobalt by potash, to wash the precipitate, and to effect its reduction by means of heat.

M. PULLY, a French chemist, has lately employed himself in analysing Dr. James's powder; and as the result of many experiments, he says of nineteen parts of James's powder there are of

Parts.

Oxyd of antimony - - - -	7
Phosphat of lime - - - -	4
Sulphat of potash - - - -	4½
Free potash, containing oxyd of antimony - - - -	3½
	—
	19
	—

To recompose this powder, he takes

Sulphat of antimony - - - -	2
Calcined phosphat of lime - - - -	1½
Nitrat of potash - - - -	4
	—
	7½

These substances are to be pulverized, mixed, and triturated. They are then to be put into a crucible, which is to be closed, and strongly heated. During this operation, the oxygen of the nitric acid, acting upon the sulphur of the antimony, converts it into sulphuric acid, which unites with a portion of the potash, and forms sulphat of potash; the rest of the free potash retains antimony oxydated at the minimum. The white powder which remains in the crucible is the same as that known by the name of James's powder.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.*

IT has been truly said that great occasions call forth great exertions; the death of Lord Nelson has been so universally felt, and his character is held in such reverential respect, that most of our eminent artists either have been or are engaged in something that tends to commemorate the hero, or his achievements. The enumeration of these prints we shall begin with, as of a description in which every Englishman is interested.

*An Historic Engraving of the Death of Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronti, &c. Dedicated to the King, by W. Barnard. S. Drummond, pinxt.*

Considered as a prompt production, brought forward on the spur of the occasion, this print is entitled to a considerable portion of praise. The painter, whose talents we have had frequent occasion to notice with approbation, has been, we are told, on board the Victory since her arrival, to collect AUTHENTIC materials for a large picture he is now engaged in on the same subject.

*A Design, in Commemoration of the glorious Victories atchieved by the Immortal Nelson. Most zealously inscribed to the British Nation, by the Proprietor, T. P. Palmer.*

We have here a representation of Britannia seated on a globe, on which is marked, in their respective geographical situations, the great victories atchieved by the late gallant Admiral. At the top of the print is a portrait of Lord Nelson, with appropriate ornaments, &c. This is all well enough conceived, and very fairly executed. As a whole, it forms a light pleasing print, that has attained as much as the artist attempted.

*Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronti, &c. L. F. Abbot, pinxt. W. Barnard, sculpt.*

This is a very good mezzotinto portrait; and from the known fidelity of Abbot's pencil, may be fairly presumed to be a strong resemblance to the great man whose memory it commemorates.

*The Immortal Nelson. Engraved in Chalk, by Orme, from a Bust executed in Marble, and presented to the City of London, by the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer, and now placed in the Council Chamber at Guildhall.*

When a woman of family and fashion displays so much talent, taste, and supe-

riority of mind, as to keep clear of the vortex of frivolous and destructive amusements, and does so much honour to the arts as to adopt the practice of a branch that demands a considerable portion of manual exertion, as well as mental attainments, we look up to her with that respect bordering upon reverence, which precludes severe criticism; and think her productions have a claim to some degree of exemption from that strict investigation with which we contemplate the works of men who devote their whole lives to the practice of what they have adopted as their professions. However, let it be considered in what point it will, the bust is skilfully managed, and well executed, and the print bears a fine resemblance to the other portraits of his Lordship, but might have been rather more forcible.

Mr. Ackermann has published the following prints on the subject of the funeral, which must at this time be extremely interesting.

*A Perspective View of the Grand Funeral Car, which carried the Body of the much lamented Lord Nelson, from the Admiralty to St. Paul's, in grand Procession, on the 9th of January, 1806. By N. Heideloff.*

The coffin, stripped of its velvet pall, and placed on this funeral car, is supported upon a platform covered with black cloth, and festooned with velvet richly fringed, decorated with three escutcheons on each side, between which were inscribed the words SAN JOSEF, and L'ORIENT, on a crown of laurel and palm; and on the opposite side, the words TRINIDAD and BUCENTAUR; the center festoon has the word TRAFALGAR, in gold, &c. The body of the Car is an imitation of the hull of the *Victory*; its head towards the horses is ornamented with the figure of Fame; the stern carved and painted in the naval style, with the word VICTORY under the lanthorn. The coffin placed on the quarter-deck, with its head towards the stern, the pall at the head of the coffin, and the English jack pendant over the poop. The canopy is formed from a sarcophagus, supported by four palm-trees, covered with black velvet, and richly fringed. On the cornice in front is inscribed NILE; on the right hand side the motto, *Hosie Devito Requievit*; behind the word TRAFALGAR, and on the other side of the motto, *Palmam qui*

*qui meruit ferat*; and the whole is terminated with a viscount's coronet.

So moves the corpse upon the trophy'd bier;  
Mourn'd by the King, embalm'd with Eng-  
land's tear;  
To that fam'd church that lifts its tow'ring  
head,  
The future mansion of the Patriot dead!  
The Hero's mānes there in peace shall rest,  
While his lov'd image lives in every breast.

This is in every respect the best and most correct delineation that has been published of this magnificent car.

*Lord Nelson's Coffin, with a Description of the Ornaments and Devices thereon.*

This is a very correct view of the coffin which contains the remains of the hero whose funeral has excited so much attention from the public. The ornaments, (which are all described,) have the resemblance of gold laid upon a black ground, and have a mortuary and solemn appearance. We find by the inscription that the coffin was made by Mr. Chittenden, under the direction of Mr. Francis; the handles and corner-plates by Mr. Holmes, under the direction of Mr. Bidwell; and the ornaments and emblematical devices composed and furnished by R. Ackerman, Strand.

*Plan of the Platform, and Disposition of the Bannerolls, Trophies, &c around the Coffin, at the Funeral of the much-lamented Lord Nelson, under the Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 9th of January, 1806.*

This is an uncommonly elegant little print, the different objects are neatly engraved and properly coloured, and beneath is the order of the procession, and his Lordship's pedigree; by which it appears, that by the female line he is immediately descended from Sir Robert Walpole.

Mr. T. Smith, of Newman-street, has just published a very interesting print, containing an accurate View of the River Thames, (taken from the house of William Tunnard, Esq. Bankside, Southwark,) on the day that the remains of Admiral Lord Nelson were brought from Greenwich to Whitehall; comprehending, not only a view of the order of the barges, boats, &c. which attended in honour of that most illustrious character, but the churches, &c. between the Monument and St. Paul's; with a multitude of small figures, etched in the manner of Callot.

Mr. Davis, Mr. Stodthard, Mr. Turner, and Mr. West, are all of them engaged in painting pictures on the death of Lord Nelson.

*Lemuel Francis Abbot, Esq. se ipse, pinxit.  
Valentine Green, sculpt. Published for J. Harris, Conduit-street.*

When we consider how essentially a portrait-painter contributes to keep alive the memory of the illustrious dead, a lover of the fine arts will naturally feel that the man who thus preserves the memory of others, has some claim to being allowed to perpetuate his own. Added to the gratification which this affords to the physiognomist, we are all interested in the appearance of those that have distinguished themselves. In this point of view we contemplate Mr. Abbot's portrait with pleasure; and it is also a good picture, and a good mezzotinto print, by a veteran in the arts, whose productions we have had frequent occasion to praise.

A monument, studiously plain and unadorned, has been erected in the new burying-ground to St. James's church, to the memory of that truly respectable prelate the late Bishop of Downe. On the tablet is inscribed a very friendly and feeling epitaph, commemorating the virtues of this genuine friend to religious liberty, by Mr. Charles Fox. The sculptor is Mr. Rossi, and the simple elegance of the composition does great honour to his taste and talents.

Sir William Beechy, whose professional rank among contemporary artists is so well known that it is not necessary to specify it here, is painting a full-length portrait of the Duke of Gloucester; and also a full length of the Duke of Cambridge. The former is painted by order of the University of Dublin.

The Rooms belonging to the British Institution for encouraging the Fine Arts, in Pall-mall, were on Saturday, the 18th of January, closed for the arrangement of all the pictures that are to be exhibited there; as they announced that to be the last day on which pictures would be received. Many more than the rooms will contain are sent for exhibition, so that any enumeration of them would be imperfect; we shall therefore defer it until it is determined what are to be kept, which will be in a very short time.

Mr. Nollekens has modelled a very fine bust of Peter Holford, Esq. Master in Chancery, a most venerable and respectable figure; also a bust of Lord Pelham. He is carving in marble a bust of the Duchess of Beaufort, sister to the Marquis of Stafford. This is an impressive face, and altogether forms a most dignified bust.

Flaxman has modelled a very fine little figure, about one foot in height, from memory; it is a portrait of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, and is a very accurate resemblance and a very fine figure.

Mr. James Walker, Engineer, has lately published a complete Plan of the grand Improvements made in the Port of London, by the immense Docks on the North Side of the River. Such a correct view of these Docks has long been wanted both by mercantile men and those who seek information of this kind.

Mr. Bowyer, of the Historic Gallery, Pall-mall, has issued a Prospectus for a splendid and authentic work of the Life of the late Lord Nelson, which is to be dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty. The work, he says, has been some time in preparation, and will contain a very great variety of authentic documents, which will be communicated to Mr. Bowyer by his Lordship's most intimate and confidential friend, Alexander Davison, Esq. of St. James's-square; as well as from different Officers in the Navy, particularly one Gentleman who has accompanied him on all his expeditions during the last nine years.

The work is to be enriched by a considerable number of Historical Engravings, representing all the most distinguished incidents of his Lordship's life; the coat

of arms bestowed on him by his Majesty, properly emblazoned; a portrait of the Victory in the shattered state she appeared immediately after the action of Trafalgar.

Accurate Drawings having been made on board the Victory, plates are to be given of every part which may be necessary to increase the interest of the last scene of the departed hero, beside a great deal of unpublished matter, the work is to contain a very considerable number of letters to his Lordship's friend, Mr. Davison, and many others. Artists were stationed in different parts of St. Paul's, to give the most exact representations of every part of the funeral ceremony; as also drawings of the Car, &c. &c., are to be given.

We, in a former Retrospect, noticed in terms appropriate to their high merit, Mr. Pearson, of Highgate's, copies of Raphael's Cartoons in Painted Glass. They were purchased by the Marquis of Lansdowne, for 700 guineas. The Marquis has also purchased Mr. Pearson's very fine copy from Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of his present Majesty.

**ERRATUM.**—In the Retrospect for January, 1806, p. 549, line 1st, for “The five Landscapes after Claude, Both, Berghe, &c.,” read, the fine Landscapes.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.*

*From the 20th of December to the 20th of January.*

OPHTHALMIA .....	13
Rheumatismus .....	9
Epilepsia .....	1
Chorea Sancti Viti .....	1
Apoplexia .....	3
Hysteria et Hypochondriasis .....	11
Dyspepsia .....	8
Podagra .....	2
Hydrops Pectoris .....	4
Pneumatisos .....	2
Asthenia .....	11
Amenorrhœa .....	15
Menorrhagia .....	5
Leucorrhœa .....	7
Hæmoptysis .....	6
Phtisis Pulmonalis .....	14
Tussis .....	12
Febricula .....	10
Morbi Cutanei .....	9
Morbi Infantiles .....	27

The last month, in other respects comparatively free from disease, has exceeded the former in the prevalence of ophthalmia, or inflammation of the eyes.

This, like all other inflammations occurring in the present day, is for the most part *asthenic*, arising from and characterized by debility or insufficient excitement, and of course ought to be treated by the corroborants of pharmacy and a liberal and nutritious regimen, rather than by those recipes of quackery or cookery that are calculated merely to deduct from the substance and exhaust the vigour of the frame. This doctrine does not interfere with the propriety of applying leeches and blisters to the vicinity of the eye, which, in disorders where they are found to be salutary,

salutary, do not so much act by their eva-  
cuating as by their stimulating and ex-  
citing power.

There are few morbid affections that can be regarded as strictly *local*. They are for the most part either simply expressions of, or in a great measure modified and essentially affected by, the state of the general constitution; to which, therefore, instead of the organ more especially and obviously affected, ought the treatment to be vigorously and principally applied.\*

It is one of the characteristic points of difference between the empiric and the philosophical and honourable physician, that the object of the former is to prevent the *appearance* merely, the latter the *existence*, of disease,—or rather the morbid tendency in the internal habit to produce the external phenomena. Under a temporary semblance of cure, the irregular and unprincipled practitioner not unfrequently accelerates the death of his patient, or transforms his actual disease into one probably more calamitous and destructive. The Portland-powder was justly notorious for relieving the gout, but it did so at the expence, and produced a premature destruction, of the vital stamina of the constitution. Paralytic and other associated affections were in a large proportion of instances found to succeed after a short interval to an ostensible restoration to health.

Combinations of bitters and aromatics, of which the Portland-powder principally consists, are as injurious, although the use of them is not equally disgraceful with,

that of the miscellaneous modifications of alkohol.

Several cases of dyspepsia have recently occurred where the patient has complained of bile, not knowing that the bilious symptoms depended, not on a disease of the liver, but on a morbid condition of the stomach, and of course was to be relieved, not by mercurial preparations, but principally by tonic medicines, assisted by abstinence or moderation.

The stomach is the *metropolis*, and all the other parts and provinces of the frame are dependent upon the proportion of its vigour or decay.

The most numerous, and at the same time the most interesting, cases that have occurred during the late, and every preceding period of the Reporter's private practice, may be comprehended under the generally-received denomination of *nervous*. This class, infinitely diversified as it is in its physiognomy and character, demands more attention from the medical practitioner than any other department of the nosology. What to the superficial appear as fanciful diseases, are in fact real, substantial, and without timely care are apt, more than any other, to be deeply and irrecoverably rooted in the constitution.

It is in every case, but perhaps in none so much as in this, important and necessary to annihilate the embryo of disease. The slightest nervous affection is a *degree* of insanity. From the nascent state, to its more full and perfect growth, the progress is so gradual as scarcely to be perceived. The shade of melancholy slowly and solemnly advances over the surface of the mind, until at length it produces a total eclipse of the understanding.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick square,  
January 27, 1806.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, *In January, 1806.*

### CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

THE news which we waited for, and which we hoped to detail in our last, proved of the most disastrous nature to the cause of the allies. This indeed had been officially announced by the enemy long before our last report went to press; but, relying upon the intelligence which had been industriously spread by the agents of the British Government, and which had been sanctioned by the almost unlimited credit of ministers themselves,

we fondly, but as it proves, foolishly, hoped that the battle of the second of December, or as it is now designated, the Battle of Austerlitz, would in its consequences at least prove favourable to the allied powers. Without remarking upon the indecency of thus trifling with the public faith, we shall proceed to describe the events of that battle, as well as those which led to it, and others which have been the consequence of it.

On the 27th of November, the Emperor of

of France, foreseeing the dreadful slaughter that must result from a contest between two such formidable armies as were then almost in sight of one another, offered an armistice. This was however rejected; and on the 28th, fifty of the French 60th regiment of dragoons were taken prisoners by the Cossacks and Russian cavalry; and in the course of the same day the Emperor of Russia went to Wilschau, and the whole Russian army took up its position behind that city. Bonaparte soon discovered that the affairs of the allies were conducted with presumption, inconsiderateness, and imprudence, fully believing before a blow was struck that victory must declare for them. Of this ill-judged confidence the French emperor resolved to profit; he ordered his army to retreat in the night, as if through fear, though in truth it was only that he might secure a better position three leagues in the rear of his present ground: he pretended also an anxious desire of fortifying his camp. He proposed an interview with the Emperor of Russia, who, refusing to accede to the proposal himself, sent his aid-de-camp, with a view no doubt of observing the actual state of the French army. This officer, completely mislead by the manœuvres and arts of Bonaparte, returned with a most delusive account of the state of things in the enemy's camp. Some of the veteran Austrian generals ventured to warn their master of the folly of confiding in such a report; their advice was rejected. The important day of the 2d of December at length arrived which was to decide the fate of empires. At one in the morning Bonaparte got on horseback to visit the posts, reconnoitre the fires of the enemy, and get an account of what the guards had learnt of the movements of the Russians. He heard that they had passed the night in drunkenness and noise, and that a corps of Russian infantry had appeared in the village of Sokolnitz, occupied by a regiment of the division under General Legrand, who had orders to reinforce it.

At sun rise, orders for the attack were given, and in an instant every field marshal joined his corps. A moment afterwards the cannonade began at the extremity of the right, which the enemy's advanced guard had already outflanked, but the unexpected meeting with Marshal Davout stopped the enemy's shot; and the battle began.

Marshal Soult put himself in motion at the same moment, proceeded to the heights

of the village of Protzen, with generals Vandamme and St. Hilaire's division, and cut off the right of the allies, whose movements became uncertain. Surprised by a flank march, whilst it was flying, believing itself to be attacking, and seeing itself attacked, it considered itself as half defeated.

Prince Murat was in motion with his cavalry.—The left wing, under the command of General Lannes, marched forward also, *en échelons*, by regiments, in the same manner as if they had been exercising by divisions. A tremendous cannonade took place along the whole line; two hundred pieces of cannon, and nearly two hundred thousand men, made a dreadful noise. It was a real giant combat. Not an hour had elapsed, and the enemy's whole left was cut off; their right had already reached Austerlitz, the head quarters of the two emperors, who marched immediately to the Emperor of Russia's guard, to endeavour to restore the communication of the centre with the left. A battalion of the 4th of the line was charged by the Imperial Russian guard on horseback, and routed; but the Emperor was at hand; he perceived this movement; ordered Marshal Bessieres to go to the succour of his right, with his Invincibles, and the two guards were soon engaged.

Success could not be doubtful; in a moment the Russian guard was routed; colonel, artillery, standards, every thing was taken. The regiment of the Grand Duke Constantine was annihilated. He owed his safety only to the swiftness of his horse.

From the Heights of Austerlitz the two Emperors beheld the defeat of all the Russian Guard. At the same moment the centre of the army, commanded by Marshal Bernadotte, advanced; three of his regiments made a very fine charge of cavalry. The left, commanded by Marshal Lannes, made several. All the charges were victorious. General Caffarelli's division distinguished itself. The Cuirassier division took the enemy's batteries. At one, p. m. the victory was decided; it had not been doubtful for a moment; not a man of the reserve was wanted, and had assisted no where; a cannonade was kept up only on the right of the French. The enemy's corps, which had been surrounded and driven from all the heights, were on a flat, and near a lake. The Emperor hastened thither with twenty pieces of cannon. Two columns of Russians,

sians, four thousand each, laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners.

The result of this day's battle, was that the allied army lost 150 pieces of cannon, and 45 stand of colours, which were taken by the enemy. By the French official reports, dated a week after the battle, we learn that 18,000 Russians, 600 Austrians, and 900 French, were left dead on the field of battle. The allies, after a day so disastrous to their cause, retired by the road of Austerlitz to Godding; and on the next the French were preparing to take advantage of their successes, when at day-break Prince John of Lichtenstein, who commanded the Austrian army, came to Bonaparte's head-quarters, in a barn, and held there a long audience, which for the moment put an end to the work of slaughter, and prepared the way for an interview between the Emperors of Austria and France, which took place on the 5th, and continued two hours. They agreed on an armistice, and upon the principal conditions on which a peace should be negotiated.

*The Armistice concluded between their majesties the emperors of the French and Austria.*

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, being desirous of coming to definitive negotiations, in order to put an end to a war which has devastated both their dominions, have previously agreed upon an armistice, to exist till the conclusion of a definitive peace or the rupture of the negotiations. In the latter case, hostilities shall not recommence within fourteen days: and the cessation of the armistice shall then be announced to the Plenipotentiaries of both Powers, at the headquarters of their respective armies.

ARTICLE I. "The line of both armies shall be in Moravia, the Circle of Igla, the Circle of Znaim, the Circle of Brunn, a part of the Circle of Olmutz, upon the right bank of the little river of Trozebocka, before Prostnitz, to the spot where that river discharges itself into the March; and the right bank of the March to the junction of that river with the Danube, Preiburg being included.

"No French nor Austrian troops shall, on any occasion, be stationed within five or six leagues of Halitch, upon the right bank of the March.

"Further the line of both armies shall include in the territory to be occupied by the French army, all Upper and Lower Austria, Tyrol, the State of Venice, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, the Country of Goritz and Istria, and lastly in Bohemia, the Circle of Montabor, and the whole space to the eastward, from Tabor to Lintz.

"II. The Russian army shall evacuate the Austrian States, with Austrian Poland, viz. Moravia and Hungary, within the period of fifteen days, and Galicia within a month. The routes shall be prescribed to the Russian army, that it may be always known where they are, as well as to prevent any misunderstanding.

"III. There shall be no levy in mass, or insurrection in Hungary, nor any extraordinary recruiting for troops in Bohemia; nor shall any foreign army be permitted to enter the territory of the House of Austria.

"The negotiators for both Powers shall meet at Nicolsburg, for the immediate commencement of negotiations, in order to effect, without delay, the re-establishment of peace and a good understanding between the two emperors.

"The duplicates of this instrument are hereby signed by us, Marshal Berthier, Minister of War, Major General of the Grand Army, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and Prince John of Lichtenstein, Lieutenant-General and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, &c.

Done at Austerlitz, Dec. 6, 1805.

(Signed) MARSHAL BERTHIER,  
JOHN, PRINCE of LICHTEN-  
STEIN, Lieut.-General.

The news of this armistice was speedily communicated to the Emperor of Russia, who to be included in it submitted to withdraw himself and his defeated army by routes, prescribed by Bonaparte, and completely to evacuate Germany and Austrian Poland. On the 8th the Russian army began its march to return home, in three columns. The first took its route through Cracau and Therespol, the second through Kaschau, Lemberg, and Brodi, and the third through Tynau, Baltika, and Ussadin. The Russian Emperor marched at the head of the first. Exclusive of the artillery taken in the battle, a whole park, 100 pieces, with their caissons, fell into the hands of the French. The Emperor made a journey on purpose to see them, and has ordered that all those pieces shall be sent to France.

By letters from Vienna, and which seem to have been authenticated by the French envoy at Hamburg, a peace was concluded at Priesburg between Austria and France, by Count Stadion and Giulay, and Prince John of Lichtenstein, on the part of Austria; and M. Talleyrand on the part of France. According to the agreement, the French were to evacuate Brunn on the 4th of January, Vienna on the 10th, and all the Austrian states in their possession, excepting those ceded to the kingdom of Italy and to Ba-

varia, within six weeks of the signing of the treaty. By the French Bulletin from the army in Germany, only the day before the signing of the peace, the Electors of Bavaria and Württemberg are to assume the title of Kings, as a reward, it is said, of their attachment to the cause of the French.

Bonaparte has left Vienna, and in his way home arrived at Munich on the 31st ult.; and there is, no doubt, arrangements made with regard to the troops which have for some weeks past occupied Hanover. The facts recorded above would lead to much important speculation, but we forbear to predict the consequences of that new order of things and of states, which the victorious Emperor of the French will dictate to the continent of Europe.

Of the British expedition to the North, we shall be able to speak in our next, by which time, we trust that we may announce the return of our troops without more loss than they have already experienced by tempestuous weather and contrary winds.

#### AMERICA.

On Tuesday, December 3, 1805, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his secretary, the following Message to both Houses of Congress.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.*

" At a moment when the nations of Europe are in commotion, and arming against each other, when those with whom we have principal intercourse are engaged in the general contest, and when the countenance of some of them towards our peaceful country threatens that even that may not be unaffected by what is passing on the general theatre, a meeting of the representatives of the nation in both houses of congress has become more than usually desirable. Coming from every section of our country, they bring with them the sentiments and the information of the whole, and will be enabled to give a direction to the public affairs which the will and the wisdom of the whole will approve and support.

" In taking a view of the state of our country, we, in the first place, notice the great affliction of two of our cities under the fatal fever which, in latter times, has occasionally visited our shores. Providence in his goodness gave it an early termination on this occasion, and lessened the number of victims which have usually fallen before it. In the course of the several visitations of this disease, it has appeared that it is strictly local, incident to cities and on the tide water, only; incommunicable in the country either by persons under the disease, or by goods carried

from diseased places; that its access is with the autumn, and it disappears with the early frosts. These restrictions, within narrow limits of time and space, give security even to our maritime cities, during three-fourths of the year, and in the country always. Although from these facts it appears unnecessary, yet, to satisfy the fears of foreign nations, and cautions on their part not to be complained of in a danger whose limits are yet unknown to them, I have strictly enjoined on the officers at the head of the Customs to certify with exact truth, for every vessel sailing for a foreign port, the state of health respecting this fever which prevails at the place from which she sails. Under every motive from character and duty to certify the truth, I have no doubt they have faithfully executed this injunction. Much real injury has, however, been sustained from a propensity to identify with this endemic, and to call by the same name, fevers of very different kinds, which have been known at all times, and in all countries, and never have been placed among those deemed contagious. As we advance in our knowledge of this disease—as facts develop the source from which individuals receive it—the State authorities charged with the care of the public health, and Congress with that of the general commerce, will become able to regulate with effect their respective functions in these departments. The burden of quarantines is felt at home as well as abroad; their efficacy merits examination. Although the health-laws of the States should be found to need no present revision by Congress, yet commerce claims that their attention be ever awake to them.

" Since our last meeting, the aspect of our foreign relations has considerably changed. Our coasts have been infested, and our harbours watched by private armed vessels, some of them without commissions, some with illegal commissions, others with those of legal form, but committing piratical acts beyond the authority of their commissions. They have captured, in the very entrance of our harbours, as well as upon the high seas, not only the vessels of our friends coming to trade with us, but our own also. They have carried them off under pretence of legal adjudication; but not daring to approach a Court of justice, they have plundered and sunk them by the way, in obscure places, where no evidences could arise against them, maltreated the crews, and abandoned them in boats in the open sea, or on desert shores, without food or covering. These enormities appearing to be unreached by any control of their Sovereigns, I found it necessary to equip a force, to cruise within our own seas, to arrest all vessels of these descriptions found hovering on our coasts, within the limits of the gulf-stream, and to bring the offenders in for trial as pirates.

" The same system of hovering on our coasts and harbours, under colour of seeking enemies,

enemies, has been also carried on by public armed ships, to the great annoyance and oppression of our commerce. New principles too have been interpolated into the law of nations, founded neither in justice nor the usage or acknowledgment of nations. According to these a belligerent takes to itself a commerce with its own enemy, which it denies to a neutral, on the ground of its aiding that enemy in the war. But reason revolts at such inconsistency, and the neutral having equal right with the belligerent to decide the question, the interests of our constituents, and the duty of maintaining the authority of reason, the only umpire between just nations, impose on us the obligation of providing an effectual and determined opposition to a doctrine so injurious to the rights of peaceable nations. Indeed the confidence we ought to have in the justice of others, still countenances the hope that a sounder view of those rights will itself induce from every belligerent a more correct observance of them.

"With Spain our negotiations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Spoliations during the former war, for which she had formerly acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated but on conditions affecting other claims in no wise connected with them. Yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount.

"On the Mobile commerce passing through that river continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches. Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana have not been acceded to. While, however, the right is unsettled, we have avoided changing the state of things by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the disputed territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct, oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not be easily controlled. But in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence. Inroads have been recently made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi, our citizens have been seized and their property plundered in the very parts of the former which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government. I have therefore found it necessary at length to give orders to our troops on that frontier to be in readiness to protect our citizens, and to repel by arms any similar aggressions in future. Other details, necessary for your full information of the state of things between this country and that, shall be the subject of another communication. In reviewing these injuries from some of the belligerent powers, the moderation, the firmness, and the wisdom of the legislature will all be called into action. We ought still to hope that time and a more correct estimate of interest as well as of character, will produce the justice we are

bound to expect. But should any nation deceive itself by false calculations, and disappoint that expectation, we must join in the unprofitable contest, of trying which party can do the other the most harm. Some of these injuries may perhaps admit a peaceable remedy. Where that is competent it is always the most desirable. But some of them are of a nature to be met by force only, and all of them may lead to it. I cannot therefore but recommend such preparations as circumstances call for. The first object is to place our seaport towns out of the danger of insult. Measures have been already taken for furnishing them with heavy cannon for the service of such land batteries as may make a part of their defence against armed vessels approaching them. In aid of these it is desirable we should have a competent number of gun-boats, and the number to be competent must be considerable. If immediately begun, they may be in readiness for service at the opening of the next season.

"Whether it will be necessary to augment our land forces, will be decided by occurrences probably in the course of your session. In the mean time, you will consider whether it would not be expedient, for a state of peace as well as of war, so to organize or class the militia, as would enable us, on any sudden emergency, to call for the services of the younger portions, unincumbered with the old and those having families. Upwards of 300,000 able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 26 years, which the last Census shows we may now count within our limits, will furnish a competent number for offence or defence, in any point where they may be wanted, and will give time for raising regular forces, after the necessity of them shall become certain; and the reducing to the early period of life all its active service, cannot but be desirable to our younger citizens of the present as well as future times, inasmuch as it engages to them in more advanced age, a quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families. I cannot then but earnestly recommend to your early consideration the expediency of so modifying our militia system, as, by a separation of the more active part from that which is less so, we may draw from it, when necessary, an efficient corps, fit for real and active service, and to be called to it in regular rotation.

"Considerable provision has been made, under former authorities from Congress, of materials for the construction of ships of war of 74 guns. These materials are on hand, subject to the further will of the Legislature.

"An immediate prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition is also submitted to your determination.

"Turning from these unpleasant views of violence, I congratulate you on the liberation of our fellow citizens who were stranded on the coast of Tripoli, and made prisoners of war. In a government bottomed on the will

of all, the life and liberty of every individual citizen becomes interesting to all. In the treaty therefore which has concluded our warfare with that state an article for the ransom of our citizens has been agreed to. An operation by land, by a small band of our countrymen, and others engaged for the occasion, in conjunction with the troops of the Ex-Bashaw of that country, gallantly conducted by our late consul Eaton, and their successful enterprise on the city of Derne, contributed doubtless to the impression which produced peace, and the conclusion of this prevented opportunities of which the officers and men of our squadron destined for Tripoli, would have availed themselves, to emulate the acts of valour exhibited by their brethren in the attack of the last year. Reflecting with high satisfaction on the distinguished bravery displayed whenever occasions permitted in the Mediterranean service, I think it would be an useful encouragement, as well as a just reward to make an opening for some present promotion by enlarging our peace establishment of captains and lieutenants.

"With Tunis some misunderstandings have arisen, not yet sufficiently explained, but friendly discussions with their ambassador recently arrived, and a mutual disposition to do whatever is just and reasonable, cannot fail of dissipating these. So that we may consider our peace on that coast, generally, to be on as sound a footing as it has been at any preceding time. Still it will not be expedient to withdraw immediately the whole of our force from that sea.

"The law providing for a naval peace establishment fixes the number of frigates which shall be kept in constant service in time of peace; and prescribes that they shall be manned by not more than two-thirds of their complement of seamen and ordinary seamen. Whether a rigate may be trusted to two-thirds only of her proper complement of men must depend on the nature of the service on which she is ordered. That may sometimes for her safety, as well as to ensure her object; require her full complement. In adverting to this subject, congress will perhaps consider whether the best limitation on the executive discretion in this case would not be by the number of seamen which may be employed in the whole service, rather than by the number of vessels. Occasions often arise for the employment of small, than of large vessels; and it would lessen risk as well as expence, to be authorized to employ them of preference. The limitation suggested by the number of seamen would admit a selection of vessels best adapted to the service.

"Our Indian Neighbours are advancing, many of them with spirit, and others beginning to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and household manufacture. They are becoming sensible that the earth yields subsistence with less labour than the forest, and find it their interest from time to time to dispose of

parts of their surplus and waste lands for the means of improving those they occupy, and of subsisting their families while they are preparing their farms. Since your last session, the northern tribes have sold to us the lands between the Connecticut reserve and the former Indian boundary, and those on the Ohio, from the same boundary to the rapids, and for a considerable depth inland. The Chickalaws and Cherokees have sold us the country between and adjacent to the two districts of Tennessee, and the Creeks the residue of their lands in the fork of Ocmulgee up to the Ulcofauhatche. The three former purchases are important, inasmuch as they consolidate disjointed parts of our settled country, and render their intercourse secure; and the second particularly so as, wth the small point on the river which we expect is by this time ceded by the Piankeshaws, it completes our possession of the whole of both banks of the Ohio, from its source to near its mouth, and the navigation of that river is thereby rendered for ever secure to our citizens settled and settling on its extensive waters. The purchase from the Creeks too has been for some time particularly interesting to the state of Georgia.

"The several treaties which have been mentioned will be submitted to both houses of congress for the exercise of their respective functions.

"Deputations now on their way to the seat of Government, from various nations of Indians, inhabiting the Missouri and other parts beyond the Mississippi, come charged with assurances of their satisfaction with the new relations in which they are placed with us, of their disposition to cultivate our peace and friendship, and their desire to enter into commercial intercourse with us. A state of our progress in exploring the principal rivers of that country and of the information respecting them hitherto obtained, will be communicated so soon as we shall receive some further relations which we have reason shortly to expect.

"The receipts at the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, have exceeded the sum of thirteen millions of dollars, which with not quite five millions in the treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us after meeting other demands, to pay nearly two millions of the debt contracted under the British treaty and convention, upwards of four millions of principal of the public debt, and four millions of interest.—These payments, with those which had been made in three years and an half preceding, have extinguished of the funded debt nearly eighteen millions of principal.

"Congress, by their act of November 10th, 1803, authorised us to borrow 175000 dollars towards meeting the claims of our citizens assumed by the convention with France. We have not however made use of this authority, because the sum of four millions and

and an half, which remained in the Treasury on the same 30th day of September last, with the receipts which we may calculate on for the ensuing year, besides the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, appropriated to the funded debt, and meeting all the current demands which may be expected, will enable us to pay the whole sum of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars assumed by the French convention, and still leave us a surplus of a million of dollars at our free disposal. Should you concur in the provisions of arms and armed vessels recommended by the circumstances of the times, this surplus will furnish the means of doing so.

"On this first occasion of addressing congress since, by the choice of my constituents, I have entered on a second term of administration. I embrace the opportunity to give this public assurance that I will exert my best endeavours to administer faithfully the executive department, and will zealously co-operate with you in any measure which may tend to secure the liberty, property, and personal safety of our fellow-citizens, and to consolidate the republican forms and principles of our government.

"In the course of your session you shall receive all the aid which I can give for the dispatch of the public business and all the information necessary for your deliberation of which the interests of our own country, and the confidence reposed in us by others, will admit a communication.

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

In answer to the President's speech, the Congress came to the following resolution :

"Resolved, that so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the conduct of the belligerent Powers towards the United States, and to the unjustifiable construction lately given by some of them to the law of nations, as it regards the rights of neutrals, be referred to a committee of Ways and Means; with instructions to inquire in what respects, and to what extent, our neutral rights have been violated, and what Legislative measures the true interests of the United States require, to counteract such violations."

#### BRITISH EMPIRE.

Parliament was opened by commission on the 21st, and an Address from his Majesty to Parliament was read by the Lord Chancellor, the King being prevented by the state of his sight from attending in person. The speech is as follows :

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In pursuance of the authority given to us by his Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, among other things to declare the cause of his holding this Parliament, his Majesty has directed us particularly to call your attention to the most decisive success

with which Providence has vouchsafed to bless his Majesty's arms at sea since you were last assembled in Parliament.

"The activity and perseverance of his Majesty's fleets have been conspicuously displayed in the pursuit and attack of the different squadrons of the enemy, and every encounter has terminated to the honour of the British flag, and the diminution of the naval force of the powers with whom his Majesty is at war; but the victory obtained over the Combined Fleet of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, has manifested, beyond any exploit recorded even in the annals of the British navy, the skill and enterprise of his Majesty's officers and seamen; and the destruction of so large a proportion of the naval strength of the enemy, has not only confirmed, in the most signal manner the maritime superiority of this country, but has essentially contributed to the security of his Majesty's dominions.

"His Majesty most deeply regrets that the day of that memorable triumph should have been unhappily clouded with the fall of the heroic commander under whom it was achieved; and he is persuaded that you will feel that this lamented but glorious termination of a series of transcendent exploits claims a distinguished expression of the lasting gratitude of the country, and that you will therefore cheerfully concur in enabling his Majesty to annex to those honours which he has conferred on the family of the late Lord Viscount Nelson, such a mark of national munificence as may preserve, to the latest posterity, the memory of his name and services, and the benefit of his great example. His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that whilst the superiority of his arms at sea has been thus uniformly asserted and maintained, he has not been wanting in his endeavours to apply the means, which were so liberally placed at his disposal, in aid of such of the Powers of the Continent as had evinced a determination to resist the formidable and growing encroachments of France. He has directed the several treaties entered into for this purpose to be laid before you; and though he cannot but deeply lament that the events of the war in Germany have disappointed his hopes, and led to an unfavourable issue; yet his Majesty feels confident that, upon a review of the steps which he has taken, you will be of opinion that he has left nothing undone, on his part, to sustain the efforts of his allies, and that he has acted in strict conformity to the principles declared by him, and recognised by Parliament as essential to the interests and security of his own dominions, as well as to the general safety of the Continent.

"It is a great consolation to his Majesty, and one in which he is persuaded you will participate, that although the Emperor of Germany has felt himself compelled to withdraw from the contest, his Majesty continues

to receive from his august ally, the Emperor of Russia, the strongest assurances of unshaken adherence to that generous and enlightened policy by which he has hitherto been actuated; and his Majesty has no doubt that you will be fully sensible of the important advantages to be derived, from preserving at all times, the closest and most intimate connection with that sovereign.

*" Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

" His Majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you, and has commanded us to inform you, that they are framed upon that scale of exertion which the present situation of the country renders indispensable. His Majesty fully relies upon your granting him such supplies, as, upon due deliberation, the public exigencies may appear to require.

" It is his earnest wish to contribute, by every means in his power, to alleviate the additional burthens which must necessarily be imposed upon his people, and with this view he has directed the sum of one million sterling, part of the proceeds arising from the sale of such prizes made on the powers with which he is at war, as are by law vested in the Crown, to be applied to the public service of the year.

*" My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" His Majesty is most fully persuaded, that whatever pride and confidence you may feel in common with him in the success which has distinguished the British arms in the course of the present contest, you will be sensible how much the events of the war on the Continent, by which the predominant power and influence of France have been so unhappily extended, require the continuance of all possible vigilance and exertion. Under this impression his Majesty trusts that your

attention will be invariably directed to the improvement of those means which are to be found in the bravery and discipline of his forces, in the zeal and loyalty of every class of his subjects, and in the unexhausted resources of his dominions, for rendering the British Empire invincible at home, as well as formidable abroad; satisfied that by such efforts alone the contest can be brought to a conclusion consistent with the safety and independence of the country, and with its rank amongst the nations of the world."

The debate which was expected as the result of this Address was postponed by the opposition on account of the illness of Mr. Pitt. Earl Cowper in the House of Peers, and Lord Henry Petty in the Commons read as part of their respective speeches the amendment which they intended to have proposed. The amendment fully admits the necessity of vigorous exertions on the part of Government for the future, as well as of strict enquiry with regard to the past, in order "That the resources which they furnish, and the powers they confer, may not in future be so employed as to increase the perils that they were intended to avert, and to aggrandise that power, to which it is the common interest of all Europe, as well as of Great Britain, to set proper limits." [The subsequent death of Mr. Pitt has since led to the formation of a new and able administration, which promises the happiest consequences to the country, and a total change of those measures, the deliterious effect of which has for many years been deplored by every true patriot.]

**ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of December and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.**

**BANKRUPTCIES.**

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

AUSTIN John, Longdon-upon-Tern, miller. (Jenkins, James, and Co. New Inn  
Brooke Robert Vaughan, Thurcot, paper manufacturer. (Morgan, 14, Gray's Inn square.  
Bell William, Leeds, grocer. (Allen, Exley, and Stocker, Furnival's Inn.  
Braithwaite Hodgeson, Aisewell, maltster. (Hotington and Hall, Temple  
Blaney Richard Stone, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court  
Biddle Joseph, Birmingham, factor. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Syme's Inn  
Benson John, Deunton John, and Robins n Joseph, Bolton-in-the-Sands, calico printers. (Blakelock, Temple  
Bilby William, King Street, Bloomsbury, carpenter. (Collett, Wimborne, and Collett, Chancery lane  
Bate Thomas, Macclesfield, draper. (Willis, Warrford court  
Cart James, Orford, innholder. (Allen, Exley, and Stocker, Furnival's Inn  
Clark Christopher, Carlisle, mercer. (Pearson and Son, Pump court, Temple  
Clark William, Bythe, taylor. (Litter, Norfolk street, Strand  
Critchley John, and Jones William, Orford, cotton spinner. (Holland, King street, Manchester  
Chapman Phil and Hookin Thomas, Kingston-upon-Hull, drapers. (Watkins and Cowper, Lincoln's Inn  
Chapman Thomas, Sheffield, butcher. (Sykes and Knowles, Baldwin's Inn

Chatburn Samuel, Hebden Bridge, cotton spinner. (Ellis, Curfitor street  
Cox John, Ramsey, mercer. (Towfe, Fishmongers' Hall  
Clipold Benjamin, Smith's Rents, St. John's street, dealer. (Shaw, Clement's Inn  
Cooke Henry, and Herbert John, Bircham lane, merchants. (Thomas and Sons, Fenchurch court, Fenchurch street  
Davies Thomas, Wheelock, victualler. (Thixley, Temple  
Dickenson George, Kirkby Stephen, cotton spinner. (Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn  
Dalton James, Brafford, mealman. (Thompson, Southampton buildings  
Ellis Thomas, Preston, ironmonger. (Blakelock, Temple  
Fuller Samuel, Cambridge, draper. (Druce, Billiter square  
Foster Jonas, Wilford, and Foster Abraham, Denholme, cotton-twist-spinner. (Barber, Gray's Inn square  
Finch Mat. Eggle, Quern Ann street, East, factor. (Nicholls, Tavistock place  
Guy William, Devizes, tinman. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple  
Hayward Richard, Ashford, coachmaker. (Jackson, Garden court, Temple  
Hunt Charles John, Howland street. (Davidson, Warren street  
Harvie Arthur, Birmingham, factor. (Alexander, Bedford row  
Hervey Thomas, Old Change, baker. (Vincent and Upone, Bedford street  
Harrison George, Kingston, maltster. (Druce, Billiter square  
Hughes Mary, Warrington, shopkeeper. (Bleasdale and Alexander, New Inn  
Hitchin Samuel, Kingland road, victualler. (Withy, Buckingham street, Strand

Henning

Hennig Anne, Poole, linen draper. (Parr, Poole  
Haigh John, Mariden, cotton manufacturer. (Battye,  
Chancery lane  
Job James, Cloak lane, appraiser. (Batchellor and Potts,  
Temple  
Ivey William, Tichfield street, taylor. (Davidson, Warren  
street  
Keble Thomas, Walsall, baker. (Chilton, Lincoln's Inn  
Lewis John, Golden square, apothecary. (Holmes, Lin-  
coln's Inn  
Leach Abraham, Salford, alehouse keeper. (Jackson,  
Temple  
Lewis John, jun. Spilsby, linen draper. (Ellis, Cursitor  
street  
Morley John, Sewardstone, miller. (Williams and Brooks,  
Lincoln's Inn  
Mansee William, Blackman street, cheesemonger.  
(Crawford, Craven buildings  
Norwington Thomas, Saffron Walden, innkeeper. (Wilt-  
shire and Bolton, Throgmorton street  
Olls Richard, Manchester, roller maker. (Ellis, Cursitor  
street  
Pinfold Joseph, Rodborough, clothier. (Vizard, 4, Gray's  
Inn square  
Puddington Richard, Leonard square, baker. (Crawford,  
Craven buildings  
Partridge William, and More William, Bowbridge, dyers.  
(Constable, Symonds's Inn  
Pichance Dani I, Manchester, manufacturer. (Milne and  
Parry, Old Jewry  
Pendred James, Brooke green, Hammersmith, dealer.  
(Popkin, Dean street, Soho  
Parke John, and Peleton Fryer, Manchester, merchants.  
(Ellis, Cursitor street  
Petty John, Kendal, money scrivener. (Jackson, Middle  
Temple  
Raine Thomas, and Mackey George, Greenwich, ship  
owners. (Jones and Green, Salisbury square  
Kavencroft Henry William, Fell Edwin Michael, and  
Entwistle James, Manchester, dealers in cotton yarn.  
(Duckworth and Chippendale, Manchester  
Richardson John, Strand, haberdasher. (Lamb, Alder-  
gate street  
Simpson Thomas, and Nottingham, Northallerton, mer-  
chants (Lee, 3, Crown court  
Siddall Samuel, Hurst, cotton manufacturer. (Battye,  
Chancery lane  
Scriven Thomas, tavern keeper, Cheapside. (Reardon,  
Corbett court, Gracechurch street  
Smith John, Kimbolton, auctioneer. (Forbes, Ely place  
Stanley John, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Codd and  
Garland, Kingston upon-Hull  
Staneshy Richard, Bristol, grocer. (Meredith and Rob-  
bins, Lincoln's Inn  
Surr Timothy, Charing Cross, wine merchant. (Cobb,  
Clement's Inn  
Shipton John, Yoxall, vintner. (Baxters and Martin, Fur-  
nival's Inn  
Stolt Abraham, Gooden lane, Lancaster, cotton manu-  
facturer. (Young, New Inn  
Taylor James, Hatton Wall, victualler. (Holloway, Chan-  
cery lane  
Tuke John Battye, Beverley, banker. (Allen, Exley, and  
Stockes, Furnival's Inn  
Urquhart Robert, and Whalley Richard Walker, Strand.  
(Coote, Austin Friars  
Wall William Allen, Mount garden, Lambeth, varnish  
maker. (Willey, Basinghall street  
Wainwright William, Speke, dealer. (Cooper and Lowe,  
Southampton buildings  
Wilkinson Jos., Jerem Riley, and Charlesworth Jos.  
Gilderfome Street, Yorkshire, merchants. (Evans,  
Thaves Inn  
Wheatall Edward, Duke street, Westminster, warehouse-  
man. (Burgoynes, Duke street, Manchester square  
Wright John, Newgate street, grocer. (Palmer, Tomlin-  
sons, and Thomson, Copthall court  
Young Samuel, North Audley street, surgeon. (Cunning-  
ham, Red Lyon street

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Arrowsmith James, Richmond, Yorkshire, upholsterer,  
January 15  
Ainslond Thomas, Dowgate hill, merchant. Jan. 21, final  
Ayres John Whitley, Wedleigh, shopkeeper. January 25  
Aitbury John, Sheffield street, carpenter, February 22  
Anderson Joseph, Clare street, butcher, February 1  
Allen Robert, York, linen draper. February 4  
Arnold Thomas, Canterbury, grocer, February 15  
Arnifitong Wm, Stanwick, calico manufacturer, Feb. 21  
Ansell Henry Hanson, New Bond street, haberdasher,  
February 22  
Butcher Robert Pennial, Lawrence-Poultney lane, Jan. 21  
Bentley Richard, Wellesloe square, haberdasher, January  
25, final  
Brown George Bagshaw, Newport, plumber, Jan. 17, final  
Bunn Benjamin, London wall, pawnbroker, January 18  
Burd William Wilberforce, Coventry, silk manufacturer,  
March 1  
Bunting William, Swansea, dealer, January 23, final  
Burges James, Tichborne street, military barrister, Jan. 21  
Bendizer John, Market Deeping, brazier, January 22  
Boyes John, Portsmouth, mercer, February 25  
Bryan William, White Lion court, merchant, January 25  
Byron John, Great Bell alley, merchant, January 21  
Bull Mariano, Piccadilly, printseller, January 28  
Bunney Francis, Nottingham, butcher, January 30

Beatson William and John, St. Mary-at-Hill, merchants,  
February 4  
Berriman John, Brewer street, Pimlico, florist. January 28  
Burchall Luke, Southampton, draper, February 1  
Bury Richard, Manchester, dryalter. February 1  
Bickborn William, and Musgrave John, Foster lane, mer-  
chants, February 4  
Barrett John, Northumberland street, Strand, victualler,  
February 10  
Bird John Wells, whitesmith. February 20, final  
Bunn Samuel, Great Charlotte street, Blackfriars road,  
February 15  
Beswick Joel, Stockport, grocer, January 18  
Buckton William, Kingston-upon-Hull, January 20  
Careels Thomas Farmer, Counter street, corn chandler,  
January 25  
Cobham William, Thomas street, dealer in corn and  
coals. January 28  
Caven Peter, Brightelmstone, linen draper, Jan. 4, final  
Crane John, Whaplode, draper, January 24  
Combs Ebenezer, St. James's street, Westminster, fla-  
tioneer, January 25, final  
Curteis William, and Webb Benjamin, Martin's lane, mer-  
chants, January 3, final  
Cox Rayner, Saxmundham, money scrivener, Feb. 3, final  
Collings Thomas, Crediton, farge maker, Feb. 7, final  
Crossbie John, Liverpool, master and mariner, January 28  
Derbyshire Joseph, jun. Matlock, flater, January 15  
Dawson Robert, St. Paul's Church yard, potter, Jan. 25  
Debrett John, Piccadilly bookseller, February 1  
Davis Edward, and Phillips William, Lambeth, brewers,  
February 4  
Edwards Robert George, and Jackson Joseph, St. Mary  
Axe, merchants, February 28  
Elliott George, and Rickard George, Wood street, velvet  
manufacturers, February 25  
Edwards John, and Manvell George, Cale Coch, manu-  
facturers of earthenware, February 1  
Efhill John, Scarborough, ship owner, February 11  
Edge Thomas, Lower Thames street, victualler. Feb. 10  
English John, Wisbeach, wine merchant, January 10  
Froggart Thomas, Matlock, innkeeper, Jan. 15, final  
Finden James, jun. Clifton street, carpenter, January 28  
Finningley Edward, Thorne, miller, January 23, final  
Foster John, and Jolley John, Whitby, mercers, February  
21, final  
Gooddy Thomas, Sheffield, grocer, January 4, final  
Garwood John Royston, victualler. January 25  
Gally Dominic, High Holborn, printseller, January 25  
Gadsden James, Bishopsgate street, cheesemonger. Ja-  
nuary 25, final  
Graydon Edward, Sunderland near the Sea, spirit mer-  
chant, February 11  
Gardner William, Coventry, silkman, February 5  
Greenly William, Hereford, hop merchant, February 5  
Gardner William, Newent, baker, January 18  
Guthrie Robert, and Cook Colin, Liverpool, merchants,  
January 18  
Gigney William, Hackney, baker, January 30, final  
Holloway John Peter, St. Swithin's lane, wine, spirit, and  
beer merchant, January 25  
Harding William, and Mello Francis, Derby, merchand-  
ers, January 15, final  
Hewitt John, Birmingham, druggist, January 20  
Hermann James, Great Russell street, haberdasher, Feb. 25  
Hopkins Thomas, West Green, varnish maker, February 4  
Houlroyd James, Singlewood, February 7, final  
Hemming John, Walsall, druggist, February 14  
Haynes Thomas, Duke street, Westminster, haberdasher,  
March 1  
Holden Thomas, Aborfield Mills, paper maker, Jan. 30  
Hallfield John, Mepingham, beat jibber. Jan. 24, final  
Jones John, Newport, innholder, January 17, final  
Jennings Thomas, and Dickenson, Spalding, bankers,  
January 25  
Jackson John Thurmond, Lambeth, stock broker, April 12  
Kirkpatrick John, Liverpool, merchant, January 11  
Kraus John Simon, Manchester, merchant, January 16  
Knight Charles, London street, Fitzroy square, engraver,  
February 1  
Knight Matthew, Gun dock, Wapping, sailcloth manu-  
facturer, January 30, final  
King John Henry, Paul's Chain, furrier, February 15  
Lawton William, Manchester, grocer. January 14, final  
Losh George, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. Jan. 24  
Ludlow William, Hillworth, wine merchant, February 15  
Leveridge William, Shoreditch, cabinet maker, February  
8, final  
Lowton Edward, Red Lion street, Southwark, hop mer-  
chant, January 25  
Morris Pierce, St. Martin's court, hosier, January 25  
Mierre John David Albert de, Broad street Chambers,  
merchant, February 22  
Morgan John, Compton street, victualler, Feb. 22, final  
Mast Thomas, Tempsford Mills, miller, February 15, final  
Newton Robert, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 14  
Neville Christopher, Dailford, coach maker, January 30  
Pitter Thomas, Jermyn street, gold and silver laceman,  
January 22  
Potter Arthur, Duke street, woollen draper, January 30  
Parson John, and Gardner James, Clement's lane, hop  
merchants, February 25  
Parkinson Richard Bendey, common brewer, January 23  
Pilley Michael, Thorpe, grocer, January 22, final  
Pourtales Andrew Paul, and Andrew George, Broad street  
buildings, merchants, Jan. 30  
Pierion Thomas, and Sammon William, Rufford, Jan. 25  
Pitkethley James, Wool street, druggist, January 28  
Pollington Charles, Harrow, hopkeeper, February 4, final

Pownoll Philemon, Piccadilly, banker, February 4	Spencer Joseph, Deptford, rope maker, February 13
Tewington Henry, Liverpool, money scrivener, February 7	Spanjen Nicholas Vann Wells frt, merchant, Jan. 30
Parker Benjamin, Birmingham, money scrivener, Feb. 10	Sisfmore Broadfield, and Croskey Richard, Balsall
Padbury Paul, Bennington, coach maker, February 17	Street, merchants, January 21
Palmer-Worral, Holbeach, draper, February 14, final	Toy Edward, Plymouth Dock, draper, January 23
Bemberton Edward, and Houlding John, Liverpool, mer-	Twiss Richard, Upper Tichfield street, paper manufac-
chants, January 18, final	turer, March 1, final
Robertson David, Bishopsgate-without, taylor, January 14	Tolley William, Dudley, victualler, February 18
Robert Franc s, St. Martin's court, mercer, Jan. 21, final	Vince Eliza Anthony, Greenstead, merchant, January
Headhead Daniel, St. Margaret's hill, tin plate worker,	24, final
January 25	Vinn Thomas, Bush lane, merchant, February 10
Richardby James, jun. Durham, cabinet maker, Jan. 27	Wheeler Joseph, Hambleton, victualler, January 30
Reimer Harry, Catherine court, Tower hill, merchant,	Whitaker John, Manchester, and Usher Towleland, Bristol,
January 28	dealers, January 16
Richards J. seph, Prince's fairs, Rotherhithe, victualler,	Wilson Clementina, Manchester, woollen draper, Jan. 15
February 10, final	White Joseph Smith, Witham, miller, January 31
Sellars George, Sheffield, cabinet maker, January 13	Wilde James, Watts John, and Boddy John, Upper
Sergeant Joseph, Russia court, warehouseman, February 1	Thames street, wholesale grocers, January 18
Bunting Alexander, Nottingham, cordwainer, January 15	Wright John, Piccadilly, bookseller, January 30, final
Smith Samuel, Liverpool, merchant, January 16	Walker Samuel, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Feb. 7
Button Benjamin, Birmingham, button maker, January	Watkinson Thomas, Holbeach, grocer, February 14, final
22, final	Wilkins Henry, Br. Sol. tailow chandler, Feb. 24, final
Stark John, Whitby Thomas, and Botteril Matthew,	Walker Thomas, Hopton, January 30, final
Great Driffield, merchants, January 28	Woodroffe Edmund, Wollaston, iron manufacturer, Feb. 1

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

The port committee of the city of London have entered into a contract for the removal of the rock at Blackwall, which has been for some time increasing, and which is at present extremely dangerous to the navigation of the river Thames.

An Application is intended to be made to parliament for an act for inclosing the commons and waste grounds, in the parish of Gotteder, in the county of Herts.

The following is a general bill of all the christenings and burials in the metropolis, from December 11, 1804, to December 17, 1805:

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1059—Buried, 1141.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 4673—Buried, 3632.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 10,369—Buried 8113.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4214—Buried, 4671.

Christened.—Males 10513—Females 9782.  
—In all 20,295

Buried.—Males 8874—Females 8691.—  
In all 17,565.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	- - -	5204
Between two and five	- - -	2199
Five and ten	- - -	826
Ten and twenty	- - -	584
Twenty and thirty	- - -	1283
Thirty and forty	- - -	1765
Forty and fifty	- - -	1829
Fifty and sixty	- - -	1504
Sixty and seventy	- - -	1187
Seventy and eighty	- - -	757
Eighty and ninety	- - -	320
Ninety and a hundred	- - -	32
A hundred	- - -	5

Increased in the Burials this year, 527.

There have been executed in London 9; of which number, 6 only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

#### MARRIED.

At Camberwell, W. Pinchbeck, esq. to Miss Stringer, daughter of the late M. Stringer, esq. of Peckham.

At Stepney, J. Stevens, esq. of the Old Jewry, late of New Providence, to Miss White, daughter of A. White, esq. of Surinam.

G. Butler, esq. of the Ordnance-office, to Miss Verral, daughter of Mr. V. surgeon, of Newick, Sussex.

At Walthamstow, R. J. Allen, esq. of Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields, to Miss Susan Bedford, daughter of W. Bedford, esq.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Brigadier-general Clephane, to Miss Letitia Bold, daughter of Jonas B. esq. of Brunswick-square.—A. L. Pfeil, esq. to Miss Parkes, daughter of R. Parkes, esq. of Luton, Bedfordshire.

At Chelsea, Mr. W. G. Thompson, son of T. Thompson, esq. of Castle-street, Leicester-square, to Miss E. C. Barker, daughter of Francis B. esq. of Hans-place.

At Lambeth, Wm. Edwards, esq. of Sidney-college, Cambridge, to Miss Roberts, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. of Loughborough-house, Surrey.

R. Shawe, esq. of Dulwich-hill, to Miss B. French, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Bogle F. esq.

At St. James's, J. M. Cripps, esq. of Stanton, Sussex, to Miss M. Rush, daughter of Sir W. B. Rush, of Wimbledon-house, Surrey.

At Isleworth church, T. Park, esq. to Miss Ibbotson, only daughter of J. I. esq. of Vere-street, Oxford-road.

At St. Pancras, Lieutenant A. K. Colley, adjutant of the Chatham division of royal marines, to Miss Smith.

At Hackney, Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. M. P. for Bridgenorth, to Miss Boddington, second daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Clapton.

\* William Webb, esq. to Miss Legar, daughter

ter of the Rev. Marshall L. of Elmstead, Essex.

Thomas Edwards, esq. of Bruce-grove, Tottenham, to Miss Brewer, daughter of Samuel B. esq. of Spital-fields.

Mr. J. R. Ireland, of the Bank, to Miss Perry, only daughter of the late James P. esq. of Eliverry, Kent.

John Drake, esq. assistant commissary of the forces, to Miss Maria Story, third daughter of George S. esq. of Bishopswearmouth, Durham.

#### DIED.

At Putney, the Right Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, of whose life, a circumstantial account will be given in the next number.

At Ghazepoor, in the province of Benares, in the East Indies, on the 5th of October, 1805, the Most Noble the Marquis Cornwallis, governor-general of India. Further particulars will be given in our next.

At his house in Chatham-place, Peter Peckard, esq. alderman, and late lord-mayor of the city of London, 77. He has left two daughters, one of whom is married to Major Lemesurier, governor of Alderney, and the other to Mr. Winter, of Hammermith, who inherit his vast property.

At the Vicarage-house, Hoxton-square, the Rev. G. Toulmin, late of Christ-college, Cambridge.

At his house in Whitecross-street, Cripplegate, Mr. Deputy Lake.

In South-street, Park-lane, Miss Louisa Clarges, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas C. bart. 27.

At Canonbury, Islington, R. Wilkinson, esq. partner in the house of Garfield, and Co. Wood-street.

At her father's house in the Old Jewry, the eldest daughter of J. Whitmore, esq. M.P. for Bridgnorth.

In Great Queen-street, Captain Richard Westford. He was seized with an apoplectic fit in St Paul's, during the funeral procession of Lord Nelson, and though medical assistance was immediately obtained, he died the same night.

At his chambers, Lincoln's-inn, Bennet Combe, esq. 68.

At Lavender-place, Clapham, Mrs. Croughton, wife of S. Croughton, esq.

In Old Burlington-street, H. W. Hayes, third son of Sir John Hayes, bart.

In Sloane-square, Mrs. Gooch, in consequence of her clothes catching fire.

In Frederic-place, Hampstead-road, Mrs. Mary Tarratt, widow of the Rev. John T. vicar of South Mead, Essex, and only surviving sister of the late Baron Perrott, 85.

At Lime-grove, Putney, Mrs. Kensington, wife of John Pooley K. banker, of Lombard-street.

At Highbury-house, Mrs. Aubert, sister of the late Alexander A. esq. 68.

At South Lambeth, Charles Brown, 64.

In Goodman's-fields, S. Hawkins, esq. many years one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Middlesex, 77.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Hon. Mrs. Erskine, wife of the Hon. T. Erskine, M.P.

In York-place, T. Knox, esq. late a lieutenant-colonel in the first regiment of foot-guards.

In Bruton-street, Mrs. Heywood, relict of J. M. Heywood, esq. of Mareston, Devon, and sister of the late Countess Howe, 78.

At Great Gaddesden Parsonage, Herts, Samuel Crawley, esq. of Ragnall-hall, Nottinghamshire.

In Stratton-street, Piccadilly, Richard Bull, esq. of North-court, Isle of Wight

At Stanes, Castello Stevens, esq.

At Hayes, Mrs. Hannah Human, relict of the Rev. Anthony H. many years vicar of that parish, 89.

At Sunbury, D. H. Wilson, esq. partner with Coutts Trotter, esq. of Soho-square, army contractor.

At the Terrace, Kensington, Stephen Atkyns, esq. treasurer of St. George's Hospital, formerly of New Field, in the county of Durham.

At Queen-street, May-fair, Mrs. Bridget Kelly, relict of the late Colonel K. sister to the late Lord Boringdon, and first cousin to Earl Powlett.

At his house in Manchester-square, the Hon. John Scott, eldest son of the late Chancellor, and Member in the last and present parliaments for Boroughbridge. He was married last year to the only daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. by whom he has left a son, born three weeks before his decease. Mr. S. was one of the most amiable young men of his age; his manners were engaging, and his talents of a superior order. He had an unfortunate hesitation in his delivery, which would have prevented him from shining in public, but his attainments and judgment made him truly dear to all who knew him.

At her apartments, in Brook-street, Paddington, Mrs. Sarah Davies, a maiden lady, 75. To a liberal and well cultivated mind, to every excellent quality of the heart, she joined the most social and benevolent disposition; her temper was cheerful, her manners easy and polite. When in the decline of life and reduced in circumstances by family misfortunes, it was her peculiar happiness, to obtain very deservedly the good opinion of eminently virtuous and valuable relatives, who dispersed the chilling breath of poverty.

At his house in Freeman's-court, Cornhill, John Oding, esq. banker, aged 60. The death of this excellent man was the peaceful termination of an arduous struggle with almost habitual disease for many of his last years, and the close of a life of uncommon usefulness and virtue. His character, though shaded by his habits of retirement, and in itself not marked by those qualities which lead to general fame and distinction, was yet pre-

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pre-eminent in the circle of his connections, for every thing which renders a man estimable in his family and in society. In the one he was the centre of domestic order, affection, and happiness; in the other, his memory will be cherished with high respect and pleasure, by the few who enjoyed his acquaintance; and with grateful recollection by the many who partook of his extensive beneficence. It has been observed by one who knew him intimately, and who is very capable of appreciating his example, that it is peculiarly worthy of being exhibited to survivors, because it is not like many which are held up to the admiration of mankind, too far removed from the common sphere to admit of imitation. Whatever indeed, is worthy of emulation in a sound understanding, early and assiduously cultivated by judicious reading and select society; in a mind deeply imbued with the principles, and habitually regulated by the influence of evangelical religion; evincing its undeviating uprightness and integrity by an uniform consistency of conduct, and by the most engaging frankness of demeanour: in a heart warmed with all the benevolence of genuine christian charity, both in principle and in sentiment, and delighting in the exercising of personal and social virtues: in a word, whatever claims our esteem or imitation in the character of an honest and amiable man, diligent, punctual, conscientious, and liberal in his commercial engagements, a tender husband, a wise and affectionate parent and brother, a kind master, a generous friend, and a sincere christian, was really exemplified in the subject of this account. The appellation of Christian he considered the highest style of man, and it would be unjust equally to him, and to the religion which he loved, and the profession of which he studiously and diligently adorned by his exemplary conduct, not to acknowledge that his character was formed upon the model of the gospel. The holy scriptures were the subject of his daily and delightful contemplation. With all humility and gratitude he received and embraced them as revealing the rule of his life, the objects of his faith, and the grounds of those consolations and hopes which supported him under the pressure of affliction, and in the prospect of death and eternity. That habitual reverence for his bible, which he had imbibed from the instructions of his parents, he afterwards maintained on the issue of personal and serious enquiry, and inculcated on all proper occasions in his intercourse with his children and friends. He possessed considerable powers of conversation, and according to the observation of this judicious friend before alluded to, excelled in the art of giving to it a profitable direction, without violating the feelings or awakening the prejudices of those who were not prepared for such a bias. Mr. Olding was the son of the late Rev. John Olding, of Deptford, and was born in the city of Gloucester on the

18th of November (O S) 1745. His early education, both at school and in business, he received under the late well-known Mr. Fuller, once a schoolmaster and afterwards a banker in Lombard-street. Into his office he was introduced when a very young man, and afterwards, viz. in the year 1771, went into that of the late Mr. Welch upon his separating from Mr. Fuller, and establishing the house in Cornhill, into which Mr. Olding was sometime after received as a partner, and continued so till his death. His remains were interred in the family burying place under the dissenters' meeting-house in Butts-lane, Deptford; on which occasion, an appropriate funeral service was given with much affection, by his long esteemed friend the Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney. He was three times married, and has left a widow; also four surviving children by his second wife. Whilst they cherish their father's memory with filial reverence and affection, may they copy his example and enjoy an equal portion of the esteem in which he was held by the wife and good of every denomination.

[*Further account of Sir Robert Kingsmill, Bart. Admiral of the Red, 75.*—This gentleman, whose original name was Brice, was the descendant of a very ancient and respectable family long settled at the town of Belfast, in Ireland: he was born about the year 1730. Having from his earliest infancy displayed a predilection in favour of a naval life, he was indulged by his parents in that propensity, and accordingly entered at a proper age into the royal navy. In the subordinate ranks of midshipman and master's mate he constantly displayed a diligent attention to the duties of his station, as well as care, and a conviction of the necessity of it, far beyond what has generally appeared in the character of youth. Such having been the promising outline and traits of his conduct, he was very deservedly appointed a lieutenant on the 2<sup>d</sup> of April, 1756. By an unremitting perseverance in the same steps, he established his own credit, and acquired the esteem, the confidence, and the love of all his superiors. After remaining from the commencement of the war, till the beginning of the year 1761, without obtaining any advancement, a circumstance which he endured not only without murmur, but without manifesting any other kind of impatience than what was produced by the honest wish of distinguishing himself in the service of his country more conspicuously than the station which he then was in permitted, he was at the end of the month of January sent to sea for the first time in an independent station, as acting commander of the Swallow sloop of war. His very outset in life as a naval commander, was attended with one of those successes, which, though trivial in themselves, are considered even by persons whose minds soar above superstition, as ominous of prosperity; at least they serve as incentives to exertion. Being employed in cruising

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off the coast of France, he fell in with, and captured almost without resistance, a privateer belonging to Bayonne, called the Sultan.—Equalling as it did in force the vessel which Mr. Kingsmill himself commanded, the adroitness and ease with which he effected his conquest reflected no less honour on him than he could possibly have acquired by the most hard-fought action. Being confirmed on the 3d of July following in that rank and station, which had before been only temporary, he was ordered to the West Indies as commander of the Basilisk bomb-ketch. This vessel formed one of the armament ordered thither with rear-admiral, afterwards lord Rodney, on an expedition planned against the island of Martinico. The armament sailed from Spithead on the 18th of October, and arrived off Martinico on the 7th of January. The whole island having submitted to the British arms on the 13th of February, all the rest of the French possessions and colonies in that part of the world, as though considering resistance was fruitless against men who had so rapidly forced some of the strongest fortified holds either in that or any other country, immediately surrendered; and the islands of St. Lucia, Grenada, together with St. Vincent, passed into the possession of the conquerors of their countrymen, without the smallest attempt towards their defence. This service being so successfully accomplished, Mr. Brice was ordered back to England, and immediately on his arrival appointed to command one of the yachts then equipping for the purpose of convoying from Stade the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg, the betrothed queen to his present majesty, together with her suite. This honourable and complimentary command was not held, however, without danger, the whole fleet being assailed by a most tremendous storm of long continuance, in the course of which not only the yachts, but the ships of war which convoyed them were in the utmost peril. Nevertheless, seamanship and exertion enabled them all to weather it, and bring their illustrious charge to England in perfect safety. The yacht being paid off, captain Brice remained unemployed from the conclusion of the year 1761, till the 26th of May in the ensuing spring, when he was raised to the rank of post captain, and appointed to the Crescent frigate.—He was immediately subsequent to this advancement ordered to the West Indies, where he remained till the end of the year 1764; being then ordered to England, he was paid off early in the ensuing spring, and retired for a time from the fatigues of a long, laborious, and uninterrupted service, to the relaxation attendant on a private life, and the comforts of domestic society. In 1766, he married Miss Kingsmill, a Berkshire lady of very respectable family, and in consequence of that union obtained possession of a very considerable landed property, and likewise received his Majesty's permission to assume the name of Kingsmill. The activity of his mind being rather ill

suited to the nature of the service required in time of profound peace; his pecuniary circumstances very affluent, and himself possessing no desire to encounter the fatigue and trouble of a naval life when he could so very immaterially contribute to the service of his country, he declined accepting any commission from the time of his quitting the Crescent till the beginning of the year 1778, when the insidious conduct of the court of France rendering a rupture more than probable, and holding forth indeed every expectation of a long, severe, and bloody contest, he quitted, without the smallest regret, the pleasures of retirement, together with all those social comforts which he had enjoyed, and accepted the command of the Vigilant, of 64 guns, then under equipment for the channel or home service. In this ship he was present on the 27th of July following, at the memorable encounter which took place off Ushant between the French fleet commanded by the Count D'Orvilliers, and that of Britain by Admiral Keppel; and although very materially engaged, yet was so fortunate as to have no more than two of his people killed, and three wounded. The rage of party, and the known independence of captain Kingsmill's principles, caused the country to lose the advantage of his knowledge and abilities during the greater part of the war which had then commenced. The Vigilant being ordered at the conclusion of the year to the West Indies, this gentleman removed from that ship, and was not appointed to any other till after the great political revolution which took place in the month of April, 1782. Not long after this, he received a commission appointing him to command the Elizabeth, of 74 guns, a ship which had immediately before received so complete a repair as to be considered nearly to one just launched. The delays which unavoidably impede even the civil departments of the naval service, in time of war, prevented this ship from being ready for sea at the time the late earl, then lord viscount, Howe sailed for the Streights to attempt the relief of Gibraltar, in the face of the combined fleets of France and Spain. Grievous must have been the disappointment to an officer possessing so much energy and activity of mind, so much true zeal to distinguish himself in the service of his country, at finding himself precluded by unavoidable circumstances from being personally concerned in an enterprise which appeared to promise such great opportunity of acquiring renown. During the absence of this armament he was appointed to conduct a small squadron, of which the Elizabeth formed a part, that was ordered to be fitted for the East Indies. The delays naturally incident to the complete equipment of a naval force, intended for long and active service in a far distant station, were very considerably augmented by the inclemency of the weather, so that it was the 17th of January before captain Kingsmill was enabled to sail from Spithead. The

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force under his orders consisted of the Elizabeth (his own ship), with the Grafton, of 74 guns, the Europe, of 64, and the Iphigenie frigate, of 32 guns. Misfortune attended this armament from the first moment of its departure. After it had with much difficulty reached the Bay of Biscay, a continued tempest, rendered still more inauspicious from the wind which occasioned it, being adverse to the intended course of the squadron, dispersed all the ships which composed it, the greatest part of which were not only completely dismasted, but so much shaken and injured in their hulls by the repeated shocks of the sea, that it was with the greatest difficulty some of them were prevented from foundering. They all, however, were fortunate enough to effect their return in safety, and captain Kingsmill, who with the most unremitting perseverance strove to make his passage, though separated from all his companions, was at length, notwithstanding he was more fortunate in having suffered less injury than they had done, compelled to put back. He returned to Spithead on the 1<sup>st</sup> of February, with the loss of all his topmasts; and the preliminaries of a general peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, and the United States of America, having been concluded at the commencement of the year 1783, the necessity of sending any further naval reinforcement to the East Indies became of course superseded. The Elizabeth was, nevertheless, ordered to be retained in commission, being one of those intended for a guardship on the peace establishment. A continuance in the same command being offered to captain Kingsmill as a very proper compliment, and as a proof of the value set on his former services, he accepted the offer, and continued to command the Elizabeth during the three years ensuing, which is the period customarily allotted to appointments of that nature. After quitting the Elizabeth, he once more returned to those domestic enjoyments, from which he had so willingly estranged himself when he considered the tender of his services a duty which his country required. In 1790, when the insolent behaviour of the court of Spain, or rather of certain officers acting under its orders, had rendered the apprehension of a serious dispute with that country relative to Nootka Sound, very general, captain Kingsmill was among the first officers who received commissions on that occasion. The ship to which he was appointed was the Duke, of 90 guns: but the affair being thus amicably compromised, the Duke, as well as all the other ships equipped on the occasion, were immediately put out of commission, a circumstance which closed the services of captain Kingsmill in the rank he then held. On the first of February, 1793, Mr. Kingsmill was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white squadron, and had scarcely experienced this advancement ere his merits were still farther rewarded by his being appointed to command in chief on the Irish station. No appoint-

ment, perhaps, was more judiciously made as an officer his judgment, his zeal, and his prudence, appeared to point him out as peculiarly fitted to a command which certainly required all those different traits of conduct: His gallantry and activity in any case of sudden emergency were indubitable, and the private, the personal qualification of his being a native of the country, marked him out, independent of every other circumstance, as a man that must be peculiarly grateful to those among whom in some cases it might be necessary for him to display his authority. The event fully established the truth of that theoretical reasoning on which it may be supposed the appointment itself was founded, while his private demeanour most deservedly acquired him the love, the esteem, and the affection of those who were unconnected with the service; his public conduct not only raised the highest esteem in all those persons who served under his orders, but in those who had most judiciously confided to him so important a trust. The entrance of the Irish and English channels became, from the instant hostilities commenced, most grievously infested by cruisers belonging to the enemy, of all descriptions. The injury sustained by the British trade might have been of the most serious kind, if the utmost diligence, and activity, had not been used in counteraction of it. The mere list of vessels, many of them considerable in point of force, which fell into the hands of different cruisers acting under the orders of Sir Robert, would form of themselves a proof sufficiently strong of that right to public applause, which his conduct justly procured him. Scarcely a month passed for a considerable period without the capture of some vessel of consequence: but these successes were trivial in comparison with that which he had the good fortune to effect in the month of June, 1796. A squadron of frigates, consisting of four sail, had been fitted out at Brest for the express purpose of committing depredations against the British trade in that particular quarter. The vessels composing it were selected with the utmost care, and considered of the first character as sailers in the whole French navy. They were manned with chosen crews, and commanded by officers held in the highest estimation for gallantry and nautical knowledge. Notwithstanding these precautions, the enemy had scarcely made their appearance on the station ere they were met, engaged, defeated, and captured. The first dawning of this progressive success was announced in the following plain narrative, officially communicated by the vice-admiral to the secretary of the admiralty:

"Sir,—By my last of the 10<sup>th</sup> instant, you were acquainted, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that his Majesty's ships Unicorn and Santa Margarita, part of the squadron under my orders, had sent in a large ship under Swedish colours, laden with Dutch property, from Surinam, and that lieutenant Carpenter, of the Uni-

corn,

corn, who brought her here, told me he had left our ships in chase of three sail, supposed to be enemies.

" Their lordships will now have the satisfaction of being informed that those three sail were French frigates, viz. La Tribune, of 40 guns, La Tamise, of 36 guns, formerly the Thames, and La Legere, of 24 guns, under the command of Commodore Moulston. Notwithstanding that superiority, his Majesty's two frigates, immediately on ascertaining what they were, crowded sail after them; upon which the enemy formed in a line of battle, but shortly after declining to come to action, they separated, and endeavoured to escape. Captain Williams, in the Unicorn, pursued the largest, La Tribune, and I have no doubt will give a good account of her, while Captain Martin chased and came up with La Tamise, which struck to him after a smart action, wherein 33 of the enemy were killed, and 19 wounded; and only two men were killed and three wounded, on board the Santa Margarita. Unluckily, as the Legere could not be attended to during this chase and engagement, she got off.

" Their lordships will find more particulars on this subject in the inclosed letter to me from Captain Martin, who is safely arrived here with his prize; which capture is the most active and successful of all the enemy's cruisers against our trade.

" The credit of the British name has been so eminently well supported on this occasion by the zeal, spirit, and judgment with which his majesty's ships were conducted, that it becomes wholly unnecessary for me farther to express my sense of the merits of their captains, officers, and crews. I am, Sir, &c.

" R. KINGSMILL."

To render this success complete in every respect, the Legere was captured in a few days afterwards. " I have the satisfaction," says the admiral, in his official dispatch, " of acquainting you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that the whole of the squadron which had sailed from Brest, under the orders of commodore Moulston, is in our possession; La Legere, a fine coppered corvette, of 22 guns, being now brought in here by his Majesty's ships Apollo and Doris. Separated as those ships were, the capturing of them is a rare instance of success, and a proof of the activity of his Majesty's cruisers on that station."—" Separated as they were," was a term peculiarly apposite and modest, in respect to the situation of this luckless squadron, and the circumstances under which it passed into the hands of the British. The Proserpine, of 44 guns, which, according to the letter of Captain Williams, who at that time commanded the Unicorn, and captured the Tribune, had parted from her companions on the evening preceding the first action, in a fog, was captured four days afterwards off Cape Clear, by Lord Amelius Beauclerk, who commanded the Dryad. To pass over a variety of inferior

successes which took place during the remainder of the year, and which were of themselves sufficient to have acquired Admiral Kingsmill the highest credit, even had the superior successes of the officers and men acting under his orders been wanting; the conclusion of the last year was productive of an event and plan of operations set on foot by the enemy, which had in its intention nothing less than the reduction of all Ireland. A very formidable armament, consisting of 17 ships of the line, with 27 frigates, cutters, or other vessels, having 25,000 troops on board, sailed from Brest, in the hopes of effecting an immediate descent on the south of that island. Their first outset was not very propitious: two ships of the line (Le Nestor and Pegase) having run foul of each other, received so much damage, that it was necessary for the fleet to anchor in the road of Berthaume, in order to have them repaired. On the next day the fleet again got under sail, when a disaster still more serious happened; Le Seduisant, of 74 guns, was driven upon the rocks, and entirely lost; the crew, which consisted of 1800 men, including soldiers, perished, excepting about 60. On the 22d the French fleet was discovered off the S. W. coast of Ireland, and the next day was dispersed in a heavy gale: on the 24th a part of it anchored in Bantry Bay, near Bear Haven. The instant Vice-Admiral Kingsmill was informed of their arrival, he dispatched Captain Pulling of the navy, overland, to reconnoitre their force and situation; who reported that it consisted of six ships of the line, three raseés, four frigates, two brigs, and two luggers; the remainder of the fleet and transports were not in sight. The wind at this time blowing a very strong gale, and a heavy sea, he considered the ships to be in imminent danger. A boat which was passing from one ship to another, was driven on shore with a French lieutenant and seven men, who were made prisoners by the natives. On the 27th the French ships in Bantry Bay were driven to sea in a violent gale of wind from the S. S. E. On the 29th a large ship was seen to go down off Cape Clear, supposed to be one of the French ships *armé en flute*. On the 30th, L'Impatient French frigate of 44 guns, 320 seamen, and 250 soldiers, was wrecked near Mizen Head, Crookhaven; the pilot and five or six men only were saved. On the 31st two French ships of 74 guns each, one of which was dismasted, two large frigates, and a lugger, were driven into Bantry Bay as far up as Whiddy Island, and obliged to anchor; here they refitted in the best manner they were able, and put to sea the first favourable opportunity. Nine sail more of French ships appeared off the Shannon, where they detained a pilot-boat with a revenue officer, who had been sent out to reconnoitre. After having been exposed to most tempestuous weather, and encountered a variety of difficulties, those of the French fleet which had escaped the activity of our cruisers and

shipwreck, reached Brest and Rochfort towards the middle of January, 1797, in a most wretched condition. Though succoured by Providence, as the arms of Britain appeared to be on this occasion, it certainly required consummate intelligence and ability to enable a commander, at the head of no greater force than that which was commanded by Mr. Kingsmill, to hold himself in readiness to oppose even the shattered remains of that armament, which, after all its misfortunes, still threatened him with attack. The discomfiture of this expedition naturally procured a cessation from any similar attempt for several months; and Mr. Kingsmill's cruisers were of necessity compelled to be content with resuming their former less interesting occupation against privateers, or such casual cruisers, as in despite, not only of their want of success, but the still more serious misfortunes that attended them of being almost constantly captured, still maintained sufficient hardiness to attempt a continuance of their predatory war. The duties and attention of Vice-Admiral Kingsmill did not, however, cease or relax in consequence of the lately impending danger being completely averted; repeated captures continued still to add as well to the reputation of the commander in chief, as of those who immediately acted under his instructions.—For a period of more than twelve months, public affairs continued to flow in the same regular channel; at length the perturbed and seditious spirits of these domestic enemies whose hopes had on the former occasion been crushed, having acquired new vigour from the extensive promises of assistance held forth to them by France, burst forth at once with all the violence of a volcano, the effects of which appeared as threatening to shake the whole country even to its very foundation. Difficulties and political dangers appeared consequently to rise, in dreadful climax, above each other.—Although no force belonging to the enemy was sufficient to contend even with the eight cruisers of which Mr. Kingsmill had the direction, yet his situation was evidently more irksome than it would have been provided he had been under the necessity of entering into a fair and regular conflict against a foe far superior to him in force. In the latter instance, his own abilities might have been called into action in their fullest extent; and, aided by the bravery of his followers, might have promised every reasonable hope of effecting the most extensive success, which, allowing for the disproportion of force, could possibly have been gained; but, circumstanced as he stood at that awful moment, he had to contend against a numerous and treacherous host of foes, not formidable, perhaps, in point of real strength, but capable of effecting the deepest mischief. Aided as the arrival of succour was expected from the encouragement which the discontented held forth, it became necessary to guard with the most scrupulous attention every creek, every inlet, throughout a long

extent of coast; and the casual or unavoidable omission with respect to any of those points at which it was possible to introduce support, might have occasioned the long, if not the fatal, prolongation of that system of warfare which actually deluged a considerable part of the country, and appeared to threaten the desolation of the whole. Sixteen months, afterwards, however, France resumed her project, and exposed herself a second time to the gallantry of the British navy. The Hoche, a ship of the line, eight frigates, a schooner, and a brig, found an opportunity of clearing Brest harbour. They had on board nearly five thousand troops, together with great quantities of arms and stores of all kinds, so that they were well prepared to make a powerful effort. Captain Countess, in the Ethalion, to whose judicious management the fortune of the day ought, perhaps, in a great measure to be attributed, kept the enemy continually in sight, from the moment of leaving port, on the 17th of October, 1798, when lord Bridport was driven off his station. On the 11th of November Captain Countess himself fell in with Sir John Borlase Warren, whom he acquainted with the approach of the enemy. Happily, meanwhile, the vigilance of the board of admiralty had procured the most accurate information of the ultimate destination of the Brest squadron, and nothing could have been better directed than the stations of the British fleet. No sooner had the enemy's ships appeared off the Irish coast, than Admiral Kingsmill was made acquainted with their situation, and his cruisers displayed the utmost activity in intercepting such of the French as escaped from the general action, the glory of which fell to the share that gallant officer Sir John Borlase Warren.—When that action commenced, the wind was at N. W. As the frigates that had troops on board, though they fought valiantly when once engaged, avoided coming into action as much as lay in their power, no regular line was preserved; and as the British ships were very much dispersed in the chase of the enemy, only a part of them could get into action. The Robust, of 74 guns, captain Thornborough, bore the brunt of the engagement with the Hoche, which ship was fought in a very gallant manner for upwards of three hours. She was the finest ship of her rate in the French navy, almost new, and fitted out with uncommon care. Besides the Hoche, four frigates were taken, two of which were the Immortalite and the Coquille. Three frigates that escaped anchored in Donegal Bay on the following day, and one of them sent a boat on shore with sixty men, who, in attempting to land, were repulsed by the Mount Charles yeomanry, commanded by captain Montgomery. At the time these frigates escaped, they, steering to the southward, were chased by the Canada, Foudroyant, and the Melampus, which ships, however, except one captured by the Melampus, they out-sailed. Warned by experience, intimidated by facts,

and rendered totally averse to any repetition of the same species of event, France, and its temporary government, appeared to rest satisfied that the discomfiture just experienced was an insurmountable barrier to all future hopes. For want of the more potent antagonists, the Admiral was again compelled to confine his views to those whose utmost efforts might indeed irritate, and partially injure individuals. Mr. Kingsmill continued occupied on the same station, industriously employing the same means which he had before exerted, and with so much effect, against the enemies of his country, till toward the conclusion of the year 1800, when he resigned his command to Sir Alan, now Lord Gardner, and has never accepted of any subsequent naval employment. A recapitulation of the honours and compliments repeatedly paid to this gentleman by the most respectable corporate bodies and the noblest individuals, would far exceed those limits which necessity prescribes to this species of biography. Suffice it to say, the frequent repetition of them, and the warmth exultingly displayed by the parties in paying what was considered as a bare tribute of justice to the worth of their protector, were sufficient to prove that few men could have been fortunate enough to equal him in their esteem, and none to exceed him. On the 4th of November, 1800, just at the time he quitted the Irish command, Mr. Kingmill was raised to the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain, and certain it is, that no man ever received an honour who had greater claims than the subject of the present memoir.]

[*Further notice of the late Mr. John Almon, whose death was recorded in our last number.—* This gentleman, who certainly had no rival in this country since the days of R. Dodsley, in combining active literary with commercial pursuits, was born at Liverpool in the year 1738, and received his education at Warrington in the same county. When only about ten years of age, he was apprenticed to a bookseller in his native town by his uncle, both his parents dying while he was very young. In 1756, he visited several parts of Holland, France, Italy, Spain and Africa: and returning in 1758 or 1759, came for the first time to London, where he became acquainted with Goldsmith, and several other of the wits of that time; and afterwards with Churchill the poet, his friend Robert Lloyd, the celebrated John Wilkes, and many more. He seems to have now adopted literature as a profession, and means of subsistence; for he produced successively and rapidly several works, mostly adapted to the taste and circumstances of the day. The first of these (or at least, the first acknowledged by him) was a pamphlet entitled “the Conduct of a late Noble Lord examined,” on the affair of lord George Sackville’s behaviour at the battle of Minden. This was received favourably enough to give him some

confidence in his new career, for it went through two editions; and accordingly, after only a very short interval, was succeeded by a Military Dictionary, published in weekly numbers, being an account of remarkable battles and sieges from the reign of Charlemagne. In the year 1760, only three daily newspapers (the Daily Advertiser, the Gazetteer, and the Public Advertiser) existed in London; and some booksellers joining in the plan of establishing a fourth (the Public Ledger), in particular rivalry to the Gazetteer, the proprietor of this last-mentioned paper engaged Mr. Almon to assist him. He accordingly wrote much in it, under various signatures, particularly under that of “an Independent Whig.” Many of his productions on this occasion, with some others connected with them, were collected and reprinted twice, under the title of “a Collection of interesting Letters from the Public Papers.” But his labour was not devoted exclusively to this engagement; for on the death of King George the Second he wrote “a Review of his Majesty’s Reign,” in one volume octavo, which went through two editions. A few days after it appeared, the duke of Bedford, being desirous to discover the author of it, sent one of his stewards for this purpose to the publisher; who declined naming him, but promised that he should be made acquainted with the message. Mr. Almon, however, did not attend upon his grace; who had recently attached himself to lord Bute, while he himself had joined the other side. Mr. Home having produced in the same year his tragedy entitled the Siege of Aquileia; Mr. Almon, who discovered that the story of this play was no other than that of the siege of Berwick (by our Edward III.) disguised under Roman characters, attacked it with great severity as an imposition on the public, in a pamphlet which contributed not a little to its ill success. When Mr. Pitt, in October 1761, resigned the office of secretary of state, Mr. Almon wrote “a Review of his Administration,” which reached a fourth edition. This volume he dedicated to earl Temple; who was so well pleased with it that he sent for the author, received him in the most polite and gracious manner, and through life honoured him with his friendship and confidence. This laid the foundation of Mr. Almon’s popularity and fortune. Lord Temple happening to differ with his brother, Mr. George Grenville, soon after the accession of his present majesty; and this gentleman joining with lord Bute; the latter circumstance embittered the variance greatly. On this occasion Mr. Almon, ever warm in his patron’s cause, wrote “a Letter to the Right Honourable George Grenville,” in a pamphlet which passed through six editions. It was answered, with the concurrence of Mr. Grenville, by his private secretary, Mr. Charles Lloyd; who retaliated Mr. Almon’s severity with equal acrimony upon lord Chatham. Both

Both tracts were in considerable request for several years. About this time he wrote a Parliamentary History from the death of Queen Anne to the close of the last reign; as also a History of the War from 1749 to 1763; and on the resignation of lord Bute in the last-mentioned war, a Review of his Lordship's Administration, which was favourably received. In the famous affair of the arrest of Mr. Wilkes under a general warrant, in 1763, as author of No. 45 of the North Briton, Mr. Almon, who happened to call upon his friend while the king's messengers were in the house, made himself of considerable personal service to him, by communicating his situation immediately to lord Temple, and assisting in the execution of the measures which that nobleman took in his behalf. When also Mr. Wilkes was, by the same unfair means, held out to public notice as the author of his infamous poem entitled an Essay on Woman; and a Mr. Kidgell, chaplain to the present Duke of Queensbury, very improperly published what he called a "Narrative of the Poem," in which he most maliciously and unjustifiably translated the Greek inscription of Ζεῦς Καρπού (standing, in the poem itself, under the figure of an ancient phallus) as "favour of the world;" Mr. Almon wrote a Reply to this person, in which he exposed the learned gentleman's ignorance and disingenuousness. This was all he could do, for the Essay in question it was impossible to defend. Such laborious and useful services procured Mr. Almon the acquaintance of most of the noblemen and gentlemen who in parliament opposed the measures of the court, forming the illustrious party which was then particularly distinguished by the appellation of "the minority;" and with this connection and patronage, he began to turn his thoughts upon the advantage of becoming his own publisher. Accordingly, during the year 1765 he resigned his situation as writer for the Gazetteer; and commencing bookseller in Piccadilly, opposite Burlington-house; his shop in a very short time became a resort of the whole opposition. Soon after he settled here he published, but not from his own pen, "a Letter concerning Libels, Warrants, &c" which attacked Lord Mansfield's doctrine of libel with so much ability, freedom, and severity, that at his lordship's request a prosecution was instituted against it. The arguments of counsel in this action continued three terms; and it was in the course of them that Mr. Dunning, on the part of Mr. Almon, first displayed those shining abilities which fixed his reputation through life. At length, an error being discovered in the proceedings, the affair was dropped. On a change of administration in 1765, the Marquis of Rockingham and his friends accepted the offices of the court after they had been rejected by Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, which dissolved the famous minority as a party, some adhering to Lord

Rockingham and some to Lord Temple. It was on this occasion that Mr. Almon wrote "a History of the Minority during the years 1762-3-4 and 5;" which had a very extensive circulation, above ten thousand of it being sold in little more than half a year. The American stamp-act being repealed in 1766, Mr. Almon wrote and published a great deal in support of this measure; a conduct which acquired him great popularity in the colonies, and occasioned the political writers there to send him constantly their tracts and papers. The Rockingham administration were removed in July 1766; and Mr. Pitt and earl Temple were again applied to, the king even soliciting his lordship personally. This nobleman, however, was inflexible on the terms proposed: but Mr. Pitt accepted them and was created earl of Chatham; and the right honourable Charles Townshend was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. When the new arrangements were settled, this gentleman very handsomely offered Mr. Almon a respectable situation, and desired him to ask lord Temple's permission to accept it: but this he civilly declined doing; observing that his lordship in consenting, must look coldly upon him ever afterwards; and in refusing, must think himself under an obligation to do something better whenever he should come into office. In the two following years he brought out his Royal Calendar, and the Companion to it; as well as his Political Register, a monthly publication. In one of the numbers of this last he inserted a plan for augmenting the army in Ireland, which had been drawn up by a great personage; who, when it was published, sent to know how Mr. Almon came by it. This information, of course, he respectfully refused to give; but at the same time thought proper not to continue the work any further, from an apprehension that it might draw on him the personal resentment of the high quarter here alluded to. He had already, however, proceeded too far: his apprehension was soon justified by his being prosecuted for merely selling (for he was not the publisher of it) a magazine into which Junius's famous letter to the king was copied; and though several other booksellers and printers were proceeded against on account of the same paper, he was the only one found guilty. This, however, sufficiently answered the views of the court respecting him; for besides a fine, and the heavy attendant expences, he was obliged to give security for his good behaviour (as it is called) for three years. The principal works published by him during that period were, the New Foundling-hospital for Wit (fugitive pieces, in prose and verse, not in any other collection; and comprising many of his own, with his name to some of them); another collection of the same sort, called the Asylum; and a compilation, made by himself, of all the treaties of peace, alliance, and

and commerce, between Great Britain and other powers, from the Revolution, which has been several times reprinted with additions. He made a collection of the protests of the house of lords in 1772; and soon after wrote a Letter to the Earl of Bute, proving the continuance of his lordship's influence at court. He next published his tract entitled "Free Parliaments; or a Vindication of the Parliamentary Constitution of England, in Answer to certain Visionary Plans of Modern Reformers." At the meeting of the new parliament in 1774 he commenced his Parliamentary Register; being an account of the debates and proceedings of both houses, published periodically. This was the first production of the kind ever attempted; the debates, very imperfectly given, and under the names of Greek and Roman speakers, having hitherto been only occasionally printed in the magazines. The work, therefore, was very generally approved; and several distinguished members of both houses gave him considerable assistance in it. He afterwards extended it, from the best materials which could be procured, so as to include the period from the year 1742; by which means, with the works of Drake and Chandler, it completes a regular series of parliamentary history from the Conquest to the year 1780, since which time the Parliamentary Register has been carried on by others. The commencement of the American war in 1775 furnished him with the idea of another periodical publication, called the Remembrancer; which was intended to preserve the best accounts of every important public transaction relating to that unfortunate contest. This had a great circulation, and was continued to the end of the war. When the great earl of Chatham died, in May 1778, as no writer of the time knew more of that nobleman than Mr. Almon did, none was more proper to become his biographer. He accordingly wrote "Anecdotes of the Life of the Right Honourable William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and of the principal Events of his Time; with his Speeches in Parliament from the year 1736 to 1778." This work obtained Mr. Almon considerable reputation, and has passed through six editions. Lord Temple was killed in September 1779, by a fall from his phæton; and this sudden and melancholy loss of his patron extinguished Mr. Almon's hopes and his ambition. On the change of ministry in 1782, however, he wrote a tract of some celebrity, entitled a Letter to the right honourable Charles Jenkinson, and soon afterwards a Letter to the Interior Cabinet; both on the subject of what Mr. Burke called a *double cabinet*, of the most select department of which Mr. Jenkinson (the present earl of Liverpool) was supposed to be the principal member. He also wrote some other pamphlets about this time, the titles of which are not known. After some interval he pro-

duced, in three volumes octavo, "Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes of several of the most Eminent Persons of the Present Age, never before printed." This is a curious and amusing work; and is particularly remarkable for giving birth to the controversy respecting the person of JUNIUS, Mr. Almon having in the course of it first publicly started the opinion that this celebrated political satyrist was Mr. Hugh Boyd. During the early stages of this controversy it was clearly discovered that Mr. Woodfall himself, the original publisher of the Letters of Junius, never knew any thing about the matter. Mr. Almon now retired to his house at Boxmoor in Hertfordshire, in which county he possessed some property; still calculated by the excellence of his memory, and the variety of his knowledge, to afford ample information, either in conversation or by his pen, relative to the singular events of the early part of the present reign. He accordingly continued occasionally to amuse himself with writing: and in 1804 gave to the public, in five volumes, the *Genuine Correspondence* of the late Mr. Wilkes; interspersed with a considerable portion of connecting and explanatory narrative, so as to form altogether a complete biographical monument of that extraordinary character, who can never be viewed in all his lights and shades without a perusal of this work. This was succeeded by "a Collection of the Poetical Works of the Author of the Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," in a small volume. It is believed that no other person existing was qualified to make such a collection, as no one else was entrusted by the author with his secret. Mr. Almon's last work was an edition of Junius, not yet published, supplying (for the first time) all the newspaper and other articles which that wonderful writer answered, many passages of whose letters are now considerably obscure without them. To the letters themselves Mr. Almon has also added numerous notes, commemorating the persons and illustrating the incidents referred to; and has prefixed to the whole an impartial dissertation respecting the real writer of these justly famous compositions, including a review of the whole controversy on this subject, with some additional facts and written documents; and has given an original portrait of Mr. Boyd, and a fac-simile of his usual hand-writing, for the gratification of those who, like himself, may adopt the hypothesis relative to that gentleman. Here too he has taken occasion to give some information respecting the author of the Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, whose manuscript preface he has left in the hands of the publisher. Mr. Almon died, as we have before stated, on the 12th of December last, at the age of 67. He has left a son, now a respectable grocer in Coventry-street, and a daughter, married to Mr. Bourdillon.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.**Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At the late meeting of the Agricultural Society of the county of Durham, which was attended by a large body of respectable members and visitors, premiums were adjudged to the following persons. To Mr. Seymour, of Woodhouse Close, near Bishop Auckland, 10 guineas for the best fat ox under four years old, which weighed when alive 125 ft. 4lb., and the carcase 84 ft. 5 lb.—To Mr. Thomas Deighton, of Winston, 10 guineas for the best pen of fat wether sheep under two years old; weight as follows: first, alive, 14 ft. 2lb., carcase, 9 ft. 5 lb.; second, alive, 11 ft. 12 lb., carcase, 8 ft. 1 lb.—To Mr. Wm. Reed, of Durham, 5 guineas for the best fat pig eighteen months old; weight, alive, 36 ft. 2 lb., carcase, 32 ft. 6 lb.—To Mr. Nesham, of Houghton, 5 guineas for the best heifer.

From the bills of mortality of Newcastle, it appears that in the year 1805 the number of christenings in that town amounts to 1173; of burials to 1282; of marriages, 75.—Decreased in baptisms, 3; increased in burials, 234; decreased in marriages, 2.

*Married.]* At Hamsterley, Mr. William Shaftoe, of Durham, attorney, to Miss Jopling.

At Newcastle, Charles Wilkinson, Esq. of the first regiment of Staffordshire militia, to Miss Hubback, of Coopen, near Stockton.—Captain William Ord, of the ship Byker of that port, to Miss Mary Hall, daughter of Mr. Miles H. of Byker.—Anthony Spadding, Esq. of London, to Miss Gibson, sister of Thomas G. Esq. banker, of Newcastle.—Colonel Francis Laye, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Mary Airey, daughter of Mr. Joseph A.

At Balmbrø, the Rev. Watson Dodd, to Mrs. Selby, widow of the late George S. Esq. of Tivizle House.

At Whittingham, William Barber, Esq. of Alnwick, a captain in the Royal Cheviot Legion, to Miss Sarah Anderson, sister of Edward A. Esq. of Glantin.

At Heddon on the Wall, Mr. John Kent, of Roystchester, aged 80, to Miss Mary Proud, 20.

*Died.]* At Newbottle, Anthony Storey, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Durham.

At Fenwick Hall, near Stamfordham, Mrs. Ann Dixon, 100.

At Sunderland, Mr. Matthew Barker, ship-owner.—In the poor-house, Mary Farmer, spinster, 112.

At Newcastle, Mr. William Lainshaw, her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland's

own bagpiper, 25. This extraordinary performer on the improved small pipes was grandson of the celebrated piper, Lamshaw, of Morpeth, on whose decease he was taken from the band of the Northumberland militia, in which he had been ever since the age of 12 years. When only 18 he played a match against the most famous pipers in the north of England, at Elsdon, before the Duke's baronial court and some distinguished judges, and obtained the prize. It is said to have been the intention of Earl Percy to have had him introduced to the theatres in the metropolis, but a consumption has frustrated that design.—John Noble, one of the brethren of Sherburn Hospital, 71.—Mr. George Alexander, tailor, 67.—Mr. Arthur Donkin, a lieutenant in the North Shields and Tynemouth volunteers, 37.—Mrs. Wilkinson, mother of Mr. W. veterinary surgeon.—Mr. Robert Gardner, father of Mr. John G. gun maker, 60.—Mr. Matthew Corner, undertaker and builder, 33.—Mr. Thomas Jannison, broker, 63.—Mrs. Mary Elliott, 99—Mrs. Sterling, widow of Mr. James S. 67.

At Pandon Bank, Mrs. Archibald Turner, widow of Mr. Thomas T. late merchant of Newcastle.

At Ryton, Mrs. Mary Hall, wife of Mr. Fenwick H. 53.

At Alnwick, Miss Castle, only daughter of the late John C. Esq. of Grenada, 19.

At Tudhoe, near Durham, Mr. John Ord, paper maker.

At Durham, Mr. William Hodgson, of London, coach-painter—Mrs. Leighton, relict of John L. Esq. 76.

At Darlington, Mrs. Parkinson, mother of Mr. P. of York.

At Walsingham, Mr. W. Bricknell, late verger in the cathedral church, Durham, 76.

At Gatehouse, James Davitts, Esq. 73. This gentleman had a cheese which he had kept upwards of forty years, and which he ordered to be broken on the day of his interment.

At Barnard Castle, the lady of Major General Hengonin, 84.

At Berwick, Mrs. Foreman, 82. She has bequeathed 100l. to the charity school in Berwick, and vested the sum of 400l. in trustees, the interest of which she has directed to be paid quarterly to five poor men and five poor women, inhabitants of that parish. She has likewise left various other legacies, but nothing to her own or her late husband's relations.—Mr. Wm. Rowland, officer of the customs, 69.—Mrs. Forster, a maiden lady, 70.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.]* At Carlisle, Captain Stoddart, to Miss Mullinger.

At Whitehaven, Captain Joseph Faulder, of the ship Anne, to Miss Keswick, daughter of Mr. Michaelmas K.

At Haddington, James Hatton, Esq. of Barbadoes, to Miss Charlotte Gray, daughter of the late John G. Esq. town clerk of Haddington.

At Thursby, Mr. George Ferguson, of Carlisle, to Miss Addison, daughter of Mr. A. of Parton, near Wigton.

*Died.]* At Carlisle, Mr. John Barnes, attorney at law, 45.—Mr. Baty, father of Mr. B. coach-maker.—Mrs. Ann Brown, wife of Mr. John B. staymaker.

At Difflington, Mr. Theophilus Blakeney, youngest son of the late G. A. Blakeney, Esq.

At Kirkoswald, Mr. Thomas Bowman, son of Mr. Isaac B. weaver.

At Keswick, Mr. Robert Grave, son of Mr. Stephen G. 29: and a few hours afterwards, his sister, Miss Mary G. 27.

At Egremont, Mr. Jonathan Lawson, 56.

At Kendal, Mr. Henry Carr.—At the Crown Inn, Mr. Fowler, a master driver, from Bellgrave, Leicestershire, 37.

At Cockermouth, Miss Machin, daughter of Mr. M. 16.—Mr. John Barnes, weaver.—Mr. George Topping, aged 61 years, fifty-one of which he has been in the occupation of a huntsman, and greatly celebrated in that capacity. He was also a famous racer in his time; in which, amongst other exploits, he once ran a mile in three minutes and a half! His diet was in general simple, and he uniformly breakfasted upon what is called in the north water-porridge, which he called “the firmest food.”

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Whitfield, wife of Captain W. of the brig Monmouth.—Mr. Isaac Bell, mason, 61.—Mrs. M'Kinney, wife of Mr. John M'K. flour merchant.—Mrs. Mary Ponsonby, widow, 98.—Mrs. Mary Longmire, 86.

At Brough Castle, near Penrith, Miss E. Horn, 26.

At Workington, Mr. John Thornthwaite, late of Warnell Hall, 63.

At Dunning Well, in Millam, Mrs. Towers, wife of Mr. T.

At Rockcliff, Mr. Joseph Skelton, who for nearly forty years had held a situation in the customs of that place, 76.

At Kirkland, Kendal, Mr. Tobias Hutchinson, 79.

## YORKSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for an act for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Skelton.

The number of baptisms, marriages, and burials, at Doncaster, during the last year were as follow:—Baptisms, 208; increased, 19—Marriages, 64; increased, 10—Burials, 242; increased, 43.

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*Married]* At Grinton, Mr. Thos. Bowes, surgeon, of Reeth, to Miss Catherine Alderson, daughter of the late Henry A. esq.

At Thorngarth Hill, James Bayles, esq. to Miss Lee.

At Topcliffe, John Barker, esq. of Stockton upon Tees, to Miss Rockcliff, only daughter of John R. esq. of Asenby.

At Beverley, Bushell Ammington, esq. in the East India Company's service, to Miss Carrick, daughter of Mr. Wm C.

At York, Mr. Hasler, of Clapham Common, Surry, to Miss Margaret Pickard, second daughter of the late Leonard P. esq.

At Hull, Henry Smith, esq. of Greenwich, to Miss J. M. Voase, daughter of John V. esq. merchant.

At Slaidburn, F. Holgate, esq. of Storth Hall, to Miss M. Laycock, of Newton, daughter of the late Mr. John L.

*Died]* At York, Mrs. Marsh, relict of Mr. M. coal merchant.—Mrs. Wye, wife of John W. esq. formerly a partner in the house of Dicey and Co. Bow Church-yard, London.—Miss Sarah Cawood, fifth daughter of the late Mr. C.—Mrs. Nutt, wife of Mr. John N. 24.—In the castle, Mr. Francis Taylor, late of Malton, 60.—William Newall, esq. late an eminent manufacturer at Townhouse, near Rochdale, 64.—Charlotte Augusta, the youngest daughter of John Cayley, esq.—Mr. John Lund, the first known ivory turner in York, 77.—Thomas Fisher, esq. formerly a respectable merchant at New York, 74.

At Aberford, Mrs. Wighton, relict of the late Rev. William W. vicar of Garforth, near Leeds.

At Wetherby, Mr. Gyrling Wighton, surgeon, 69.

At Hull, Thomas Lundie, esq. merchant, an elder brother of the Trinity House at that port, and twice warden of the corporation.—Mr. David Wharrum, 90.—Mrs. Calvert, wife of Mr. John C. of the Barnevelt, London trader.—Mr. John Harland, painter, 85.

At Gomersall, Mr. Taylor, merchant. About forty years ago this gentleman made a determination that his remains should not be disturbed by a parish sexton, but that he would be buried in his own ground. The interment accordingly took place in a copse on a declivity about half a mile from his house.

At Bedale, John Hardcastle, esq. barrister at law, 96.

At Leyburn, in the North Riding, Thos. Stapylton, esq.

At Wakefield, Mr. John Noble, auctioneer.—Mr. Joseph Thompson, son of the late John T. architect.—Mr. Armitage, attorney at law.

At Doncaster, Lieutenant Rutter, only son of Lowther R. esq.—Mr. Wm. Sanderson, watchmaker.

At Westhouse, in Dent, James Sill, esq.

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At

**At Leeds,** Mr. Mathews, tailor.—Mrs. Rhodes, widow of Mr. R. stone-mason.—Mr. Thompson, partner in the house of Nanson and Co. distillers, London, 32.—Mrs. Pickering, wife of Mr. Thomas P.—Of a mortification of his foot, occasioned by cutting a nail into the quick, Mr. Abraham Parkinson, sen. 69.—Mrs. Walker, milliner.—Mr. B. Reynolds, son of Mr. Wm. R. cooper, 18.

At Beverley, aged 62 years, Mrs Courtney, wife of John C. esq. of Beverley, and daughter of the late William Smelt, esq. of Richmond. Possessing those qualities which are calculated to adorn a social intercourse with the world, she devoted her whole time, except such as was claimed by duties of a still higher and more sacred nature, to the good of her family. With the most anxious solicitude for their welfare, she seemed to have no pleasure but what centred in them, or originated in the more extended exercise of christian benevolence.—Mrs. Roper, late of Hull.—Suddenly, Mr. George Burn, sen. gardener.—Mrs. Harrison, widow of Mr. H. of Brayton, 67.

At Scarborough, Stephen Wharton, esq.; a gentleman, from whose active and commercial pursuits the labouring class of his neighbours derived more benefit, than from all the charitable donations of the rich in that vicinity.

#### LANCASHIRE.

Among the improvements now going forward in the flourishing town of Liverpool, we have to notice that at the new Town Hall, formerly the exchange, all the ranges of scaffolding in the great stair-case have recently been taken down, and the inside of the grand dome which surmounts that magnificent pile, has, for the first time, been laid open to public view. Viewed from the floor of the stair-case, it presents one of the most sublime and beautiful *coups d'œil* which is to be seen in modern architecture, though the distance is rather too great to afford a distinct view of the admirable taste and richness with which the pannels in the *sofit* of the dome are ornamented. When viewed, however, from the top of the stair case, the whole of its minute beauties and elegant proportions will be clearly discerned. The inside is illuminated wholly by capacious lateral lights; a peculiarity in which it differs from the Pantheon at Rome, the dome at St. Paul's, and most other similar buildings of ancient and modern times. From this circumstance it happens that there is nothing of that gloomy and sombre appearance, which often strikes the eye in the cupolas of great buildings. The stucco work is so well arranged and so admirably coloured, that it has all the effect to the eye of the finest stone. The entire height from the pavement to the centre of the dome is nearly 120 feet, and the whole is in the style of the purest and simplest Grecian architecture. Several of the rooms in this immense building are

already finished, and the remainder are now completing with a degree of expedition, and in a style of strength and magnificence, which reflect the greatest credit on the exertions of the common council of the town, and of the different architects and artists employed under their direction.—A noble stone building, to be distinguished by the appellation of the New House of Recovery, has been erected, and is now finished and walled round, on a most advantageous spot of rising ground, at a short distance from the House of Industry. Though a perfectly plain and unadorned building, suitable to the purposes for which it is designed, its situation and appearance are yet such as to furnish a very fine object of view, from many parts of the town and its vicinity. The building is large, the apartments numerous, and the whole establishment on a scale that does honour to the liberality and benevolence of the town. This building is intended for an infirmary, appropriated solely to the reception of patients afflicted with contagious fever. It was undertaken at the suggestion of the late Dr. Currie and some other esteemed medical characters, who were of opinion that the most effectual means of arresting the course of that most fatal disease, by which so many thousands of the poorer classes are every year swept away, was to have a separate building, adapted to the accommodation and treatment of febrile patients, and by which their communication with others might be cut off. A similar institution was established some years since in Manchester, which has been attended with the happiest success.

*Married.*] At Warton, near Lancaster, the Rev. John Garnett, of Prestwich, brother of the late Dr. G. to Miss Clarkson, of Brackenthwaite.

At Warrington, Mr. William Wright, of Godmanchester, to Miss Ellen Johnson, of Warrington.—Mr. William Harper, grocer, to Mrs. Richardson, daughter of Leigh Leyland, Esq.

At Liverpool, Mr. Isaac Leech, merchant, of Rochdale, to Miss Wood, daughter of the late Mr. William W. attorney at law.—Mr. Thomas Boulton, merchant, to Miss Frances Lewin, daughter of the Rev. Mr. L.—Mr. J. Barker, of the ship Admiral Nelson, to Miss Maria Weigh, daughter of Mr. W.—Mr. Alexander Allen, 75, to Miss Mary Peers, 25.

At Prescot, the Rev. W. Wood, of Fonthall, near Blackburn, to Miss Hewson, of Eccleston, near Prescot.

At Manchester, Mr. Joseph Robinson, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Maria Whittenbury, daughter of the late John W. esq.

*Died.*] At Scotforth, near Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Baines.

At Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Whittingham.—Mr. William Knowles, 81.—Mrs. Mary Brown, a maiden lady.—Mr. Francis Stowell, late master of a vessel belonging to this port.

At

At Hornby, near Lancaster, Mr. John Forrest, malster, 70.

At Holker, near Cartmel, Mrs. Margaret Barrow, 100.

At Ormskirk, Mr. James Walmley, upwards of forty years keeper of the Legs of Mann Inn.

At Preston, Mr. James Mayor, woollen draper.—Mr. James Parker, musician.—Mrs. Corrie.

At Rusland Hall, near Hawkshead, Thomas Walker, Esq.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Lee, of the post office.

At Burnley, Mr. Lawrence Shaw, attorney at law.

At Manchester, Robert James, esq. barrister at law.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Myers, mason.—Mr. Patrick, father of Mr. P. gunsmith.—Mr. Turner, brewer.—Captain John Reynolds, of the ship Ellis.—Mrs. Plant, wife of Mr. Thomas P. 51.—Mr. Thomas Marsden, merchant, 89.—Mr. Thomas Houlston, 84.—Aretas Wharton, Esq. 75.—Mr. Thomas Ellames.—Edward Brooks, esq. second son of Joseph B. esq. formerly of Everton, major in the last war of the 2d regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia, and late major of the volunteer regiment of Liverpool Fuzileers, 28. In his character were united all those qualities which become the soldier, adorn the gentleman, and endear the friend. Associated, on his entrance into life, with men to whom a sense of honour is the greatest test of self-approbation, he early learned to recognise that aid to virtue as his guide in his intercourse with the world, and its dictates he obeyed to the last moment of his existence, with undeviating constancy.—Mrs. Perry, wife of Mr. George P. architect.—Of the small pox, Captain Edward Dove, of the brig Endeavour, an affectionate husband and a sincere friend, 22.—Mr. W. Palmer, 24.—Mr. John Mawdsley.—Mr. John Sowerby, 80.

At West Derby, Mr. Ralph Eden, formerly of Liverpool, 63.

At Standish, Mrs. Catherine Calderbank, 67.

At Farnworth, Mr. Joseph Harper.

#### CHESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stockport, Mr. Robert Jackson, druggist, of Manchester, to Miss Brown.—Mr. Richard Snow, draper, to Miss Betty Mozely, of Bullock Smithy.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. Joseph Ratcliffe.—Mr. Robert Dickson, agent for the Phoenix insurance office.—Mrs. Shore, relict of Mr. S. carpenter.—Mrs. Bennion, relict of Mr. James B. tanner, and sister in law to the mayor of this city.—Mr. Lowe, malster.—Mr. Robert Oldham, son of Mr. O. of the Golden Eagle.—Mrs. Elliott, wife of Mr. E. shoemaker.

At Altringham, Mrs. Mary Poole, 72.

At the White Hall estate, near Wilmslow, Mr. James Royle.

At Stretton Hall, Mrs. Leche, wife of Major L.

At Stockport, Mr. Nicholson, attorney at law.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Eckington, Mr. Joseph Gidler, of Sheffield Park, to Miss Slagg, of Spinkhill.

At Derby, Mr. George Wheeldon, merchant, to Miss Wilson.—Mr. John Gamble, to Miss How.

At Stantonby Bridge, Mr. John Roberts, to Miss Ratcliffe.

At Sudbury, Mr. Hall, to Miss Mary Lawley.

At Ashborne, Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart., of Tifflington, to Miss Agnes Beresford, daughter of the late Rev. William B. rector of Sunning, Berks.

At Chesterfield, John William Hentig, esq. of Hull, to Miss C. White, youngest daughter of John W. esq.

*Died.*] At Ashborne, Mr. John Crimies, officer of excise, 51.

At Scropton, Mrs. Eld, wife of Mr. E. 66.

At Dronfield, Mrs. Rooke, wife of Mr. William R. 84.

At Alfreton, Mr. Francis Carey, 67.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The account of baptisms and burials for the parish of St. Mary, Nottingham, from Jan. 1, 1805, to Jan. 1, 1806, is as follows: Males baptized, and registered, 400; ditto baptised, and not registered, 121: females baptized, and registered, 314; ditto baptised, and not registered, 148. Total, 983. Decreased in baptisms this year, 96.—Buried, males, 214; females, 210. Total, 424. Decreased in burials this year, 121.

*Married.*] At Cuckney, the Rev. Samuel Catlow, of Mansfield, to Miss Elizabeth Toplis.

In London, the Rev. William Kaye, of Westhorpe, to Miss Tekell, daughter of John T. esq. of the Temple.

At Nottingham, Mr. Holmes, of Nuttall, to Miss Robinson, of Newark.—Mr. Thomas Barnes, aged 19, to Mrs. Mary Smith, widow, 53.—Mr. T. B. Whitehall, clock-maker, to Miss Jane Woodward, milliner.—Mr. John Harris, of Peterborough, to Miss Caler.

At Attenborough, Mr. David Hine, hosiery, of Wood-street, London, to Miss Pearson, youngest daughter of Mr. P. nursery and seedsman, of Chilwell, near Nottingham.

At Maryfield, Mr. Woodcock, solicitor, to Miss Vickers, daughter of Mr. George V.

*Died.*] At Nott.gham, Miss Elizabeth Crossland, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Colston Bassett.—Mr. George Barker.—Joseph Shore, gentleman, 78.—Miss Middlemore.—Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. C. shoemaker.—Mr. Cooper, of the Admiral Jevis public house.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Floyd, wife of Mr. Wm. F. of the Greyhound.—Mr. William Collison, of the Old Dial.

At New Radford, Mrs. Heard, after lying apparently in a trance for eight days and nine nights, at the expiration of which period she recovered the use of her faculties, but soon afterwards expired.

At Bramcold, Mr. James Fox, 76.

At East Retford, Mr. Ginever, one of the aldermen of that place, 77.

At Barford, in a duel, Lieutenant Browne, of the 83d regiment, in the recruiting service at Nottingham. He was a promising youth, of a very respectable family in Ireland, and had only just attained his 17th year. His antagonist was Ensign Bulter, of the 36th, who, when Lieutenant Browne fell, immediately withdrew. The body of the unfortunate young officer was conveyed to Basford church, and the coroner's inquest after a long deliberation, returned a verdict of wilful murder. The hapless fate of this youth excited a general sympathy, and at his interment it was calculated that not less than 2000 persons were present in the church, exclusive of numbers on the outside. The Rev. J. Middleton delivered a well-timed and pointed discourse from the following text: "How can ye believe which receive honour one of another, and seek not the honour that cometh of God only?" This discourse was so impressive as to affect many even to tears.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Everton, Benjamin Codd, Esq. of Gainsbro', to Miss Caroline Raynes.

At Gainsbro', Mr. Dixon, of Thonock Grove, to Miss S. Taylor, of Morton.—Mr. Knepps, of Market Raisin, bookseller, to Miss M'Carty.

At Louth, Mr. Goodwin, merchant, of Alford, to Miss Grant, daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin G. of Withern.

Mr. Louth, of Lincoln, chemist and druggist, to Miss Bassett, daughter of the late Rev. John B. of Boxholme.

Captain Booth, of the Wainfleet Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Johnson, of Kirmond le Mire.

At Braceley, near Grantham, Mr. R. Blundy, schoolmaster of Wragby, to Miss Bardney.

*Died.]* At Lincoln, Mr. George Villers.—Miss Clara Wetherall, daughter of the late Mr. W.

At Louth, Mrs. Sarah May, 55.—Mr. Friskney Gunniss, formerly a draper, 86.

At Glamford Briggs, Mrs. Hollingworth, relict of Mr. William H., and one of the daughters of the late Rev. Charles Nelthorpe, rector of Broughton, 87.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Crabtree, relict of Mr. C. worsted-maker, 75.—Mr. Joseph Borwell, grocer.

At Canwick, near Lincoln, Samuel Lyon, esq. many years town clerk of the latter place.

At Market Raisin, Mr. Sharp, 75.—Mrs. Good, wife of Mr. John G. shoemaker, 30.

At Gretford, near Stamford, W. Fector, esq. son of P. F. esq. of Dover, 41.

At Stamford, Mrs. Gardner, 70.—Mrs. Warrington, wife of Mr. John W. 78.—Mr. William Holmes, 29.—Mrs. Plumptree, wife of the Rev. Mr. P.—Aged 65, Mr. Samuel Patch, formerly judge-advocate at Jamaica, but who had for some time resided in this town under the pressure of the most indigent circumstances.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. John Greasley, of Halstead, to Miss Slater.

At Desford, Mr. Morris, surgeon, of Leicester, to Miss Fox, daughter of Mr. F.

At Leicester, Mr. Bryan, draper, to Miss Fawke.—Mr. Robert James Hind, to Mrs. Bentley, dyer.

At Wanlip, Sir Charles Grave Hudson, bart. to Miss Holford, eldest daughter of the late Peter H. esq. master in chancery.

At Market Harborough, Robert Buswell, of Arthingworth in the county of Northamptonshire, gent. to Mrs. M. Wright, relict of Mr. John W. jun. of Lubenham.

At Whitstone, Mr. W. Bowler, of Drury-lane, London, to Miss Ann Perkins, eldest daughter of Mr. John P.

*Died.]* At Lutterworth, Mr. James Neale, auctioneer.

At Leicester, Mr. Stubbs, gardener.—Mrs. Walker, relict of the late Captain W.—Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. S. coal-merchant.—Mrs. Martin, formerly of the Cherry Tree.—Miss Blaighbrook, milliner.—Mr. John Lomas, youngest son of Mr. L. baker.—Miss Eliz. Cooper, of the New Works, 19, an interesting and promising young lady.

At Odton Hill, Mrs. Green, 85.

At Melton Mowbray, John Carver, 81, gent.

At Beaumont Leys, Mr. H. Walker, formerly an eminent surveyor and valuer of estates. No man through life could be more deservedly respected by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintance.

At Burbage, Joshua, the second son of Mr. Thomas Clarke, 16.

At Broughton Astly, Mr. Zacheus Duckett, 79.

At Bosworth Park, Sir Wolstan Dixie, bart.

At Waltham on the Wolds, Mr. John Simmonds, 64, a respectable grazier.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Walsall, Mr. F. Weaver, surgeon, of Leominster, to Miss Nevill.

At Lichfield, Mr. Hewitt, professor of music, to Miss Betsey Warren, second daughter of Mr. W. vicar choral of the cathedral.

At Drayton Bassett, the Rev. W. Cockburn, fellow of St. John's college, and brother to Sir James C., to Miss Elizabeth Peel, second daughter of Sir Robert P. bart.

[Died.

*Died.*] At Madeley, Mrs. Bowdley, wife of Mr. John B.

At Burton on Trent, Mr. Worthington, principal proprietor of the Wolverhampton brewery, major of the Burton Volunteers.

At Handsworth, Mr. James Millar, late of Birmingham, a portrait and historical painter of considerable talents.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Pitt, wife of Mr. William P.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Edward O'Reilly, esq. captain in the Warwickshire Militia, to Miss Eliza Wood, youngest daughter of the late Captain C. W. of the royal navy.

At Nuneaton, Mr. William Dorsey, to Miss Donald, eldest daughter of Alexander D. esq.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Charles Kin-don — Mrs. Sarah Holmes, 23.—At his father's, Mr. John Farror, late of London, eldest son of Mr. Joseph F.—Mr. John Bar-ter.

At Camphill, near Birmingham, Sarah Podmore, wife of Mr. John P. 86.

At Studley, Mr. Harry Moore, 80

At Southam, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. P. surgeon.

At Fainbro', Mrs. Hannah Bevan, house-keeper for twenty years in the family of William Halbeck, esq.—Mr. Abraham Parker, butler during thirty years in the same family.

At Coventry, T. P. Vernon, esq. 84.

At Wordsley, near Stourbridge, Mrs. Holt.

At Alcester, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. surgeon.

At Lapworth, Mr. Isaac Green, 93.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Whitechurch, the Rev. W. Kent, to Miss Mariana Doi, daughter of the late Robert D. esq.—Mr. Jarrett, brazier, to Miss Ann Clare, of Brickley.

At Ruabon, the Rev. Joseph Venables, son of Lazarus V. esq. of Woodhill, to Miss Rowland, eldest daughter of Edward R. esq. of Garthen Lodge.

At Chelmarsh, near Bridgnorth, George Marcy, esq. of Southampton-street, London, to Miss Nichols, of Chelmarsh Hall.

At Ludlow, Mr. J. Piggott, mercer, to Miss M. Jay.

At Oswestry, Mr. John Walker, gold-smith, Chester, to Miss Davies, daughter of Arthur D. esq. of the Hayes—Mr. Edward Downes, of Treflach, to Miss Elizabeth Danerley, of Old Marton.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Bullock, to Miss Jones, of the Angel Inn.—Mr. Edward Tipton, to Miss Davies.—Mr. Joshua Jones, of the Plough, to Mrs. Abigail Williams.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Richard Cross, fadler, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Skinner.

*Died.*] At the Hills, near Oswestry, Miss Lucy Rees, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward R.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Bowdler, a private

in Captain Eaton's company of Shrewsbury Volunteers.—Mrs. Bishop, wife of John B. esq. of the stamp office of this town.—Mr. Wilson, supervisor of excise.—Mr. John Scolcock, glazier.—Mr. Bulford, glover.—Miss Ann Wakeman, youngest daughter of the late Thomas W. esq.

The Rev. John Pyefinch, rector of Pulverbach, and of the first portion of Westbury in this county.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Salt, wife of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Pencombe, suddenly, while on a visit to the Rev. Dr. Glasse, — Bulkley, esq. of Ludlow.

At Wednesbury, Mr. Edward Bagnall, miner and coal-master.

At Pen-y-lan, near Oswestry, Mr. Jennings, 80.

At Haddon, Mrs. Wickham, of Albemarle-street, London, which she had left for the benefit of her native air, relict of Mr. John W. of Penywern, Cardiganshire.

At Oswestry, Mr. Joshua Jones, tanner, of Trefaenney, Montgomeryshire.

At Market Dayton, Mr. Hall, timber-merchant.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. John Hall, sen. of Bretforton, to Mrs. Pratt, of Knowle Hill, near Evesham.

At Pershore, Mr. Baker, currier, to Miss Baker.

At Worcester, Mr. John Newcomb, carpet manufacturer, of Kidderminster, to Miss Salmon, daughter of Mr. S.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. Esther Bur-row, 74.—Mr. Hill, cooper, of Broad-street.—Mrs. Munn, wife of Mr. M. of the Bell inn, St. John's.—Mrs. Pumphrey, wife of Mr. P. glover.—Mr. Thomas Connop, brick-layer, of Sidbury, 70.—Mrs. Lingham, wife of Mr. L. mealman and confectioner, 23.—In Foregate street, Samuel Collet, esq. 73.—Mr. J. Woodward, glover, High street.

At Warndon, near Worcester, Mr. Perkins, farrier, 62.

At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Rose, wife of Mr. J. Rose.

At Cracombe House, George Perrott, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county, formerly in the civil service of the East India Company at Bombay, and nephew of the late hon. George P. one of his Majesty's barons of the exchequer, 64. In addition to the loss his family sustains, society will have to regret the loss of a worthy and active magistrate, the poor a great friend and benefactor, and the agriculture of the county a man who has made more than ordinary exertions for the promotion of that useful department of science.

At Besford Court, of an apoplexy, Mrs. Taylor.

At Harrington, near Evesham, Robert Charles, gent, late of Henley in Arden.

At White Lady Aston, Mr. Thomas Holland, 92.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Allesmoor, Mr. J. Froyell, corn-factor, of Leominster, to Miss Skyrme, of Hereford.

At Leominster, J. Haylings, Esq. to Miss Harris.

At Ross, Mr. Charles Trusted, of Overstry, Warwickshire, to Mrs. Mary Dew, of Ross.

*Died.*] At Eardisland, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Francis W. officer of excise.

At Hereford, Mr. Woodhouse.—Mrs. Symonds, relict of Mr. Thomas S. statuary.

At Kelkington, Miss Pantall.

At Leominster, Mrs. Barrow, widow of Mr. B.—Miss Plevy, milliner.

At Eign, near Hereford, Mr. Miller.

At Llanfrothen, near Ross, Mr. James, a respectable farmer, 73.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Twynning, the Rev. John Davies, rector of Longworth, Berks, to Miss Salisbury, of Hinton.

At Newland, Thomas Moss Tate, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Emma Rann, of the Valley.

At Cheltenham, Henry Berry, esq. of Bernard-street, Russel-square, London, to Miss Hodges.

At Gloucester, Mr. Montague, iron-master, to Miss Stephens, daughter of Merrott S. esq. banker.—Mr. George Yate, coal-merchant, to Miss E. Pembroke.

At Hampton, John Bourke, esq. surgeon, to Miss Mary Earnshaw, daughter of Wm. E. esq. of Roall, Yorkshire.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mrs. Nayler, wife of Richard N. esq.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. William Vernon, son of the late Mr. V. distiller, 22.

At Stroud, Mr. Chamberlayne Knill, glazier.

At Kelston, the Rev. Edward Hawkins, A. M. rector of that place, and vicar of Bisley.

At Newent, Miss De Visme, daughter of James De V. esq. 15.

At Taynton, Mrs. Holder, wife of Mr. H.

At Tytherington, Thomas Machin Hardwicke, esq.

At Doynton, Mr. Tobias Fox, in his 100th year.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the year ensuing, viz.

For Latin Verses—*Trafalgar*.

For an English Essay—*Posthumous Fame*.

The Vice Chancellor has received a donation of twenty pounds, to be given to the author of the best composition in English verse, on the following subject: “*Travels of Discovery into the Interior of Africa.*”

The first and last of the above subjects are intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from

the time of their matriculation; and the other for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. William Rowland, mealman, to Miss Bush, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas B. ironmonger.

*Died.*] At Witney, Mrs. Eliz. Luckett, 73.

At Oxford, Mrs. Osborne, relict of Mr. Wm. O.—Mr. Wm. Coleman, 28.

At Woolvercott, Mr. John Lock, wheelwright, 39.

At Tilworth, on his way from Oxford to London, Henry Sharp Hildyard, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Henry H. of Burton House, Northumberland.

At South Lawn Lodge, Charles Fettiplace, esq. 62.

At Watlington Park, Mrs. Tilson, widow of John T. esq.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Northampton, Mr. Harris, baker, to Mrs. Warwick.—Mr. Clark, jun. of the Cross Keys Inn, to Miss C. Wood, daughter of Mr. W. plumber and glazier.—Mr. S. Stanton, of Dallington, to Miss Hewitt.

At Harleston, Mr. Saunders, jun. to Miss Vials.

Mr. Wells, of Barton Seagrave Lodge, to Miss Richards, of Rushden.

*Died.*] At Thorney, near Peterborough, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Mr. M.

At Preston Leaps, Mrs. Barrett, wife of Charles B. gent.

At Yarwell, near Wansford, Mr. Saunderson, 81.

At Stamford, Mrs. Gardner, 70.

At St. Martin's, Staniford Baron, Mr. Wm. Holmes, 29.

At Oundle, Mrs. Berkeley, 49.

At Wootton, near Northampton, Miss Charlotte Terry, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. T. rector of that place, 20.

At Wilbaston, Miss Munton.

At Northampton, Mr. John Hesketh, formerly one of the surveyors of taxes for this county, 73.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wilburton, Mr. Thomas Blackman, farmer, to Miss Mary Golding, both of Granterfen, in the Isle of Ely.

At Haddenham, Mr. Read Peacock, to Miss Elizabeth Braybant.

At Cambridge, Mr. Truslove, surveyor, to Miss Hazard—Mr. Henry Wicks, gunsmith, to Ann, the eldest daughter of Mr. William Gallyon.

At Newmarket, Mr. John Frost, to Mrs. Chambers.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Charles Day, senior common council man of the corporation, and late a surveyor of taxes in this county.—Mrs. Ingle, relict of Mr. I., many years an eminent carrier.—Mr. John Miller, bolting cloth manufacturer.—Mrs. Collet, wife of Mr. C. baker.—Mr. Vitty, father of Mr. V. attorney at law, 72.—Mr. William Cory,

Cory, master of the Royal Oak public-house.—Mrs. Costin, wife of Mr. C. of the Red Cow public-house.—Mrs. Dales, relict of Mr. Thomas D. formerly an eminent linen-draper.—Mrs. Bissil, wife of Mr. B.

At March, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. Ambrose Grounds, 18.

#### NORFOLK.

A subscription has been commenced for the erection of a monument to perpetuate the memory of the late Lord Nelson in his native county. The site upon which it is to stand has not yet been determined.

*Married.*] At Horstead, Robert Baret, jun. esq. to Miss Ann Bowles, niece of General B.

Mr. John Kitton, of Bircham Tofts, to Miss R. Blyth, of North Creak.

At Norwich, Mr. G. Waites, to Miss Mary Horne, daughter of Mr. H. confectioner.—The Rev. Henry Say, of Swaffham, to Miss Jane Partridge.—Mr. Richard Pooley, of Yarmouth, to Miss Mary Dixon.

Captain Oliver, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Lane, of Southtown, near Yarmouth.

Mr. E. B. Copeman, of Great Witchingham, to Miss Jones, only daughter of Mr. J. of Skeyton.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Mrs. Stannard, wife of Mr. S. of the Theatre Royal.—Mr. Samuel Deynes, basket maker, 86.—Mr. Robert Kilton, 61.—Mrs. Peele, relict of the Rev. Mr. P. late minister of Peter's Mancroft.—Miss Harriot Norton Cooper, eldest daughter of Mr. John F. Cooper.

At Wramplingham, Mr. Thomas Wright, father of Mr. W. of Southtown School, 88.

At Langley, Mr. Henry Burton, steward to Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, bart. and an eminent land surveyor, 66.

At Thorpe, Mr. William Robinson, baker, 70.

At Hempnall, Mrs. Syer.

At Westwick, Thomas Shepherd, gent.

At Stiffkey, Mr. Wm. Jarrett, farmer, 62.

At Horsford, Willoughby, son of the Rev. Wm. Burton, vicar of that place.

At Yarmouth, Mr. John Clark, gardener, 66

At Tilney, near Lynn, Miss Lucy Townshend, daughter of the late Mr. T. attorney, of Downham, 23.

At Lakenham, Mr. John Howlett, 60.

At Aylham, Mrs. Andrews, 86.—Miss Charlotte Clover, daughter of the late Mr. C. grocer, 18.

At Lynn, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. T. ship-master.—Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. M. grocer, 59.

#### SUFFOLK.

It is with pleasure we can present our readers with a full account of a very singular case of restoration to life, after a long period of suspended animation. In the evening of Dec. 15, 1805, a violent storm took place on the eastern coast. A transport with troops destined for the Elbe was shipwrecked at Kessingland, a village about four miles from Lowestoff. The crew were exposed to extreme severity of cold during the night. A serjeant of the 28th, who had previously been indisposed, either from fatigue or intense cold, fell apparently lifeless on the deck. His companions considered him dead, and many trod upon his body, supposing it a mere corpse. After the crew were landed, by the aid of some boats which were providentially near the place, the body of Serjeant Bubb was laid on the shore till opportunity for removing it for burial should occur. In that state it remained for nearly two hours; it was then placed on a cart, which the humanity of four peasants had provided for its reception. In that situation it was met by Mr. Wm. H. Crowfoot, surgeon, of Beccles. Having heard of the distress to which the crew had been exposed, he was induced to examine the body. Mr. Crowfoot thought he discovered some warmth round the region of the heart; he requested the men to drive the cart to the inn. The body was so stiff that the cloaths were obliged to be cut off; it was placed, rather in an erect posture, in a bed with warm blankets. No pulse appeared. Not till after an hour of unremitting application of warm flannels, and immersing the extremities in warm water, was an irregular pulse discovered. In the mean time the ribs were gently raised and depressed, that the lungs might gradually inflate and expel the air. The chest was rubbed with brandy, and when signs of life appeared a small quantity of weak brandy and water was forced into the mouth. After above three hour's perseverance, to the surprise of the attendants, and to the inexpressible delight of Mr. Crowfoot, the proofs of restoration became indubitable. It was not till after thirteen hours of suspended animation, that the patient gradually regained an ease of breathing and return of recollection. The excellence of the case consists in the simplicity of the means applied, and their capability of adoption in every case where neither medical aid nor restorative apparatus can be attained. The singularity of the circumstances that have been related, induced Mr. Crowfoot to transmit them to Dr. Hawes, treasurer of the Royal Humane Society. With a readiness characteristic of his zeal for awakening similar exertions, Dr. Hawes gave assurance to Mr. Crowfoot that the medallion would be bestowed upon him at the next anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, and that two guineas should be immediately presented to the four men who assisted in the restoration of Serjeant Bubb. To give weight to the donation, a number of gentlemen of the neighbourhood agreed to dine at the inn where the restoration had been effected. The four men were present. An address was delivered on the occasion, the object of which was to recommend to the uninformed confidence in medical aid; to state the obligations of applying

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plying and persevering in the means used for recovering persons who, through suffocation, cold, or drowning, might seem dead; and to recommend the general duties of philanthropy, especially to those who suffer through shipwreck. A discussion then took place on the propriety of forming an institution on the eastern coast, on the same principle as the Humane Society of London, and with a more particular reference to the situation of persons shipwrecked. It was unanimously agreed that such a society is highly expedient, and that each person present would use his best endeavours for its promotion. From the candour, liberality, and genuine spirit of philanthropy which pervaded every person present, and from the approbation the measure has subsequently received, the warmest hopes are cherished that diffusing a knowledge of the means for recovering drowned persons, and inspiring a desire of assisting those reduced to distress by shipwreck, will meet with the support of the liberal on the coast, and the assistance of the benevolent in the interior of the kingdom.

*Died.*] At Bungay, Mr. John Ashby, 82.

At Bury, Mr. Isaac Bird, butcher, 63.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Matthew S. bricklayer.—Mrs. Coe, wife of Mr. Thomas C. cabinet-maker.—Suddenly, Mr. Houghton, shoe-maker.

At Bardwell, Mr. Preston, surgeon, formerly of North Walsham, Norfolk, 74.

In London, Miss Catherine Willmott, of Gazely, 20.

At Ipswich, Mr. Thomas Garrard, formerly a banker of that place.

At Kefgrave, near Ipswich, Mr. Ablett, farmer.

At Hawstead, John Salisbury, formerly coachman to Sir Jasper Cullum, bart. of Hawstead Place, in his 100th year.

At Trotton, Mrs. Johnson, relict of Jos. J. esq. 70.

At Walsham le Willow, Mr. Plummer, linen-draper, 22.

At Thurlow, Mr. Creek, at the extraordinary age of 125 years, who had been upwards of 83 years a schoolmaster at that place.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Great Waltham, Major Young, of the Royal Bucks Militia, eldest son of Sir William Y. bart to Miss Tuslinell, daughter of Wm. T. esq. of Langley.

At Aveley, the Rev. James Thomas Harlock, of Deobham, to Mrs. Hitchins, widow of the late Henry John H. esq. and sister of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, of Bellhouse.

*Died.*] The Rev. Mathew Thompson, rector of Brafield and Mistley, and one of the justices of the peace for this county. He was invited to dine at H. Rigby's, esq. Mistley hall, and on rising to go into the dining room, was taken suddenly ill, and immediately expired. He has left a widow and eleven children to lament his loss.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. James P. sen. chinaman.

At Woodham Mortimer, Mrs. Dunkin, wife of John D. esq.

At Nayland, Mr. Stephen Radford, of the Anchor Inn, 47.

At Maldon, Mrs. Gurr, wife of John G. esq. of his Majesty's customs at that port.

At Hockley, Mr. George Francis, of the Buil, 86.

At Ridgwell Hall, Mr. Thomas Bird.

At Leigh, Captain John Going, many years well known in the corn and coasting trade.

At South Shoebury, the Rev. Mr. Phillips.

At Colchester, the Rev. Charles Hewitt, rector of Greenstead —Miss Vince, daughter of the late Mr. V. draper.

At Coggeshall, after a painful and lingering illness, the Rev. Joseph Denney, aged 28, late dissenting minister at Kingston upon Thames. He was educated at the Homerton academy, and was one of those students who were driven from thence, about three years since, by what they deemed the rigour of the managers of that institution. Though his theological studies were commenced not many years before his death, the vigour of his mind enabled him to make uncommon proficiency in every branch of his professional pursuits; and such was the extent of his capacity, and his fondness for the study of divinity, that his early death may justly be deemed a great loss to his profession, in which he was rapidly advancing, both in eminence and in usefulness.

#### KENT.

*Married.*] H. Thompson, esq. captain and paymaster of the Royal Staff corps, to Miss Emily Jones, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. J. one of the minor canons of Rochester cathedral.

At Folkestone, Mr. Thomas Valyer, to Miss Pearson.

At Tunbridge, Mr. Edward Kimber, to Miss Montague.

At Tenterden, Mr. John Mace, jun. surgeon, to Miss Gilberd, of Marden.

Mr. William Philpot, of Canterbury, to Miss Sumpter, only daughter of William S. esq. of Faversham.

*Died.*] At Tenterden, Mr. George Marshall, 30.

At Ramsgate, Mr. Brook Hinds, attorney at law, of London.

At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Kelsey.—Miss Jane Abbott, youngest daughter of John A. esq. 13—Mr. John Hayman, 85.—Mr. Richard Friend, wine-merchant.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Baily, widow of Mr. B. hair-dresser, 80.

Mr. Carey, of Sheerness. He was found drowned between that place and Queenborough.

At Stoke, near Rochester, Mr. Henry Gooding, farmer, 62.

At

At Deal, Mr. John Miles, 80.

At East Sutton Place, near Maidstone, Sir Beverham Filmer, bart.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Rebecca Jacob, 80.

At Buckland, near Dover, Mrs. Hatton, widow of Thomas H. esq. 84.

At Chatham, at the house of S. Hemmans, esq. Mrs. Scot, widow of the late Mr. S. surgeon in the navy, and sister to Mrs. Hemmans.—Mr. Abraham Lloyd, pawn-broker.

At Dartford, Mrs. Budgen, wife of Mr. B. paper-maker.

#### SUSSEX,

*Married.*] Dennet Smith, esq. of Henfield, to Miss Borrer, of Woodmancote.

*Died.*] At Horsham, Mr. W. Cooper, master of the Green Dragon Inn.—Mr. Richardson, formerly an officer of excise.

At Chailey, Mr. Stanford, of the small-pox, which he caught of a soldier's wife who happened to enter a public-house where he was sitting.

At Lewes, of an apoplectic fit, Captain Ward, barrack-master.—Mrs. Grover, of the Cliffe, 91.

At his seat at Muntham, William Frankland, esq. the only surviving brother of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. and uncle to the present Sir Thomas Frankland, of Thirkleby Park, near Thirsk, 84. The early part of his life was actively employed in the East Indies, and in travels through Arabia and the Holy Land: but, in his later years, his habits were recluse and studious, and his attention principally directed to the improvements in science, and the application of mechanics to the purposes of manufacture.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Portsmouth, Lieutenant C. Denford, of the Marines, to Miss Mary Gilmore.

At Hook, Captain D. Gordon, of the Thomas and Nancy, of Southampton, to Miss N. Prior, of Humble Rice.

*Died.*] At Leckford Farm, of a cancer in her breast, Mrs. Pickering, wife of Mr. P.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Ireland, relict of Mr. I. formerly of the Victualling Office there.—Mrs. Slight.

At Portswood, Mrs. Macklin, wife of Mr. Thos. M. an eminent jeweller at Southampton.

At Clanville Lodge, General Mathew, Colonel of the 62d regiment, many years governor of Grenada, and commander in chief in the West Indies, 78.

At Southampton, Mrs. Martin, mother of Mr. John M. of the Long Rooms, 90.—Mr. R. Andrews, surgeon—Mrs. Archer, relict of Mr. A. blacksmith to the corporation.—Mr. Andrews, many years surgeon and man midwife.

At Winchester, Mr. Lyford, upwards of forty years surgeon in that city. In the most

abstruse cases of the profession he stood unrivalled, and his skilful hand and tender heart, in the most painful operations, will be gratefully recarded as long as that noble charity, the County Hospital, continues to be supported. Possessing such an extraordinary degree of intuitive judgment, improved by a very extensive practice, the most eminent of the faculty were anxious to avail themselves of his conference.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chilmark, the Rev. James Hibberd, rector of Sutton Mandeville, to Miss Fouthrop.

William Bradford, esq. of Swindon, to Miss Cripps, daughter of Jasper C. esq. of Marlborough.

At Salisbury, Mr. Kent, brewer, of Camberwell, Surry, to Miss Heather, daughter of Mr. H. of the Parade Tavern.

*Died.*] At Hindon, Mr. Archibald Hunter, 66.

At Witherington, Peter Rooke, esq.

At Warminster, Mrs. Warren, widow of Pitman W. esq.

At Compton, near Calne, Mrs. Pritchard, 86.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. John Davis, rector of Longworth, to Miss Catharine Salisbury, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John S. of Hinton.

At Abingdon, Mr. T. Couldrey, organist, to Miss L. Tomkins.

At Bray, Mr. Henry Smith, of Maidenhead Thicket, to Miss Boult, of Hawthorn Hill.

*Died.*] At Reading, at his father's house, Mr. Thos. Field, of Thames Street, London.

—Henry Willars, esq.

At Cookham House, Mrs. Leycester, widow of the Rev. Ralph L., and sister of the late Sir William Hanmer, Bart.

At Newbury, Mr. Thomas Daws, whose superior mechanical skill as a millwright obtained him deserved admiration.

At Stanford in the Vale, Mary Ann King, only daughter of J. H. K. esq. 26.

At Bray Wick Grove, at the Hon. Thos. Windsor's, Miss Jane Yonde, fifth daughter of the late Rev. John Y.

At Thorpe Lee Lodge, near Egham, Lady Blackett, relict of Sir E. B. 94.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bath, Mr. Charles Hare, to Miss Letitia Hardy, daughter of Captain H. late of the East India Company's service.

At Bristol, Captain Blythe, to Miss Mary Dobbins, daughter of Mr. D. of the Excise.—William Parsons, esq. of Brislington, to Miss Baylis, only daughter of William B. esq. of Stapleton, Gloucester.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mrs. Shute, wife of Mr. Richard S. of his Majesty's customs.

N

At

At Bath, Miss Whateley, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. W. of Nunsthorpe Park, Surry, and prebendary of Bristol.—Mrs. Sparrow.—Mr. Archibald Sharp.—Mr. Richard Chatterton, an eminent plumber and glazier. Eager to stop the progress of a fire which had broken out at a baker's shop in Slipper-lane, leading from Northgate-street to the river, at the back of Bridge-street, he too courageously ventured out of an attic window in Bridge-street upon a stand for flower-pots, which not being sufficiently strong to sustain him, he was precipitated upwards of thirty feet upon a wall thickly studded with broken glass, by which he was so dreadfully lacerated, that he expired in a few days.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Fordington, near Dorchester, Mr. John Hill, of Bridport, to Miss Bidlow, of Dorchester.

At Sherborne, the Rev. John M'Gibbon, of Birdbush, Wilts, to Miss Dodge.

At Blandford, Charles St. Barbe, esq., of Vine-street, America-square, London, to Miss Foster, daughter of the Rev. Thos. F.

*Died.]* At Bridport, suddenly, Mrs. Kirkup, relict of the Rev. James K., 78.

At Charnhall, William Rawes, esq., aged 53, a respectable member of the society of people called Quakers. His loss as an amiable man and zealous Christian will be deeply felt and regretted both in his domestic circle and by a large extent of acquaintance.

At Wareham, Mrs. Sarah Giles, widow of Humphry G., esq., 90.

At Blandford, Captain John Galpine, paymaster of the 18th regiment of foot.

At Yeovil, Mrs. Poole, wife of Mr. P., solicitor, and eldest daughter of the late John Hutchings, esq.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Exmouth, Mr. Richard Webber, mercer and draper, to Miss Warren, daughter of Mr. Samuel W.

At Bishop's Hull, William Mills, esq., to Miss Crocker.

Andrew Hilley, esq., of Kintbury House, to Miss Clarissa Montague Weir, daughter of the late Captain W., of the royal marines.

At Plymouth, Mr. G. Welsford, haberdasher, of Exeter, to Miss Jane Plinsaul.

At Clayhidon, Mr. Charles Poole, of Crowcombe, Somerset, to Miss Farrant, daughter of John F., esq., of Culm Pine House.

*Died.]* At Exeter, Miss Elizabeth Stabbach, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S.—Aged 81, Mr. Nicholas Williams, manganese-merchant.—Mr. Nicholas Balle, formerly an eminent sadler, 80.

At Greenoak House, near Tavistock, John Moore Knighton, esq., a magistrate, and one of the deputy lieutenants for the county.

At Crowcombe Court, the lady of James Bernard, esq.

At St. Thomas, near Exeter, after a lingering illness, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Mr. Tucker, a respectable surgeon and apothecary.

At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, aged 34, Mr. Rowe, assistant surgeon to the Plymouth division of royal marines. He was brother to the late gallant Captain Rowe, who was unfortunately blown up in the Trincomalee, of 18 guns, engaging a French frigate of superior force in the East-Indies.

At Torbay House, William Shard, esq.

At Southmolton, Wm. Baker, gent.

On board the *Phœnix*, of 44 guns, in the Sound, Master Coleridge, a youth of 14, who had just made his naval *début* on board that ship. He was trying to go aloft, and taking hold of a rope that was not fastened, he unfortunately came down by the run on the deck, and was killed on the spot. He was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Coleridge, of Ottery St. Mary.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

OUR export-trade at the present moment is unusually dull and languid, and may be ascribed chiefly to the incertitude of the manner in which certain countries on the Continent will be parcelled out, and finally arranged. The changes which the war has already produced in the situation of a great number of commercial houses on the Continent, and the impossibility of conjecturing how all may be affected, conspire to render our merchants apprehensive and cautious.

The French Emperor has now every port under his influence or dominion from Venice round to the Elbe, and he will not hesitate to exercise this power, by regulations and restrictions to the annoyance and destruction of our trade. Our shipping-trade may doubtless thus be materially affected, as far as it applies to the carrying-trade to the Continent; but this passionate politician displays no very accurate knowledge of the principles of commercial inter-communication, if he imagines that any restrictions he has or may adopt, however severe, short of the total annihilation of the whole trade of his own people, or those under his influence, can prevent the introduction of our capital (for it is our capital in our manufactures that they require) into every part of the Continent. He has tried the experiment in every place where his power was recognized; but he is egregiously deceived. <sup>He thinks our manufacturing-trade has been injured or diminished by these obstructions.</sup> With all the produce of the East and the West Indies in our hands, and commanding as

we do a perfect monopoly of every precious commodity, he must be a madman who either attempts to set bounds to our trade, or one possessed of little discernment, who does not perceive that for many years to come we must retain our present commercial pre-eminence. Let him who may doubt, consult the first article of this Magazine.

The facility of credit by the multiplication of artificial capital, enables us to compete with and undersell in every foreign market. That loss must of necessity often accrue, there can be no doubt; but it is sustained and shifted from shoulder to shoulder, till it is lost in the magnitude of this extensive and extending system. To this principle is to be ascribed the flourishing state of the country during the last war; when the continued increase of the revenue (the stated criterion of its commercial and political prosperity) confounded those who could not comprehend how, in the midst of war, when numerous channels of communication were obstructed and suspended, the imports and exports had so rapidly increased. But it was the natural effect of the operation of this system; and in the comparative facility of commencing business is discernible the necessity of repeated and unwaried speculation. This produces the increased revenue, and also those inevitable distresses and embarrassments which want of real capital creates. These give rise to those unceasing representations of diminished trade and declining commerce, at a time when the revenue is known to have extended. It is the effect of this system, and while it lasts will always be so. The season of the year also operates to produce a considerable diminution in the export-trade, as we have no communication to the Continent while the navigation is obstructed by the frost. Sugars, and Coffee, and other articles, have depressed in consequence of the demand slackening; but as the spring approaches, trade will assume a more animated appearance, by which time many of the causes will cease to operate.

Our importations are very considerable, and equal any former averaged period. The rates of exchange since our last have risen in our favour full  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., which at least indicates that our exports had been large during the last months, in conjunction also with the termination of the war on the part of our Allies, which puts an end to the farther remittance of subsidy.

It is said that the Americans either have or are about to lay an embargo upon our shipping. If this should be true, or the matter in dispute should come to issue, we hope the present toleration of the prize-laws of this country will be converted into the severity of strict and ample policy. We have suffered much, and continue to sustain very extensive injury, by the frauds committed by the neutral flags, which has been so ably exposed by a recent publication, that farther lenity and indulgence will be a compromise of the real interests of the state.

The crop of indigo in Bengal this season has been uncommonly productive, and of a very superior quality; the quantity exported being 60,000 maunds (a maund is 74 lbs.), which is nearly equal to the quantity exported of the two last seasons together. The Arabs have purchased about 7000 mids, and this will take out so much from the European market. In this way a new channel has been opened for that commodity, as well as for all European articles. The Persians formerly supplied themselves from the upper provinces of Hindostan, but the war there, and more particularly the heavy and injudicious exactions of the intermediate petty native princes, prevents the indigo going by land, and obliges the buyers to come round and purchase at the Calcutta market. This is a very favourable competition for the Bengal indigo, both from its quality, and because the Persians can be supplied much cheaper by sea than a tedious land-carriage loaded with oppressive duties. It is also expected that large orders for other articles will be obtained by this communication.

The markets in the East have been much brisker than for some time past, and very large shipments are in consequence going out this season.

The trade of Manchester still continues very dull, and sales have lately been made at very low prices, by which the manufacturer cannot be indemnified; an opening to Cadiz is however shortly expected; then some little activity will be infused, as there is a very large consumption in Spain of our manufactures, though contraband.

The fluctuation in the price of stocks since our last has been very trifling. 3 per cent. consols are  $59\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5 per cent.,  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ; Bank stock shut; omuium,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; 3 per cent reduced,  $59\frac{1}{2}$ . Gold in coin or bars, 4l. per oz.; silver, 5s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

The average price of Wheat under the new act is 67s.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and of Flour, 64s.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. Hops, bags, 6l. to 7 guineas; pockets, 6l. to 11l. Coffee, 110s. to 160s. Cocoa, 95s. to 135s. Sugars, 63s. to 90s.; clayed dittto, 77s. to 111s.; lumps, 101 to 105s. cwt. Spices: Pepper,  $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. to  $12\frac{1}{4}$ d.; white, 2s. 3d.; long, 150s. to 160s.; short long, 90s.; Cloves and Cinnamon, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; Mace, 80s. to 100s.; Nutmegs, 22s. to 24s.; Cochineal, 27s. to 32s. Copper, 1s. 11d. to 2s. Cotton-wool something lower than last; Bourbon, 2s. 2d.; Georgia, 2s. 10d.; West-India, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 3d.; East-India, 1s. 9d. to 2s. Indigo, East-India, 8s. 3d. to 14s. per lb. Madders, Dutch crop, 85s. to 98s. Saltpetre, 78s. Tallow, 66s. to 72s. 6d. Tobacco, 4d. to 13d. Bees-wax, 15l. to 16l. 10s. Wool, Spanish, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. lb. Coals in the Pool, Newcastle, 48s. to 52s. 3d.; Sunderland, 47s. 9d. to 50s. 3d.; 80 ships at market, and few sold.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE immense quantity of rain which has fallen in the course of the preceding month, has occasioned the Wheats and Winter Tares on the cold strong lands to look very weak and sickly. On dry light soils the young plants appear more flourishing, having suffered less, and some dry weather would now be of infinite service. Owing also to the wetness of the season, the operations of winter-fallowing, ploughing, and setting Beans, have been for a time suspended ; but in well managed districts the teams have been employed in carrying home foot, ashes, &c., for top-dressing the young Wheats, Clover, &c. By the London Gazette Wheat averages throughout England and Wales 75s. 8d. per quarter ; Barley, 37s. 1d. ; Oats, 25s. 8d.

The Turnip-crops in general look well, and afford abundance of keep. From the fen-countries a large number of fat Sheep well fed on cole-seed have been already sent to Smithfield, and there is now a large stock fattening on that luxuriant and beneficial crop.

The meadows and pastures which have been well gripped, appear very green and thriving. Hay averages in St. James's market 4l. to 4l. 10s. ; Straw, 1l. 10s. to 2l. 2s.

In the prices of Lean Stock, in Cows, and in Horses, little variation has been experienced in the country-markets since the last Report. Porking-pigs and large stores are much in demand, and at advanced prices, because at this dull season little business is transacted between the grazier and the dealer. Beef in Smithfield market fetches from 3s. 10d. to 5s. 8d. per stone of 8lb. ; Mutton from 3s. to 5s. 8d. ; Pork 5s. 8d.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather from the 25th of December, 1805, to the 24th of January, 1806, inclusive, two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.*

## Barometer.

Highest 30.03., Jan. 22. Wind W.  
Lowest 28.27., Jan. 10. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 88 hundredths of an inch.  
On the 10th inst. the mercury was no higher than 28.27, and on the 11th at the same hour it stood at 29.15.

## Thermometer.

Highest 50°, several days.  
Lowest 32°, Jan. 1-3, Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 16°.  
In the morning of New-year's day the thermometer was as high as 48°, and on the next day, at the same time, it was as low as 32°, freez. pt.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report is equal to 4 25 inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the month is equal to 29.614 ; that of the thermometer is equal to 41.276.

This month, like the month of January 1804, has been remarkable for violent storms, and for very heavy rains. The wind has been chiefly confined to the night. Much mischief has occurred in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and still more in distant parts of the country, by the violence of the wind. In some instances it has been accompanied by loud thunder and very vivid lightnings. It has been remarked, that when this part of the year is so very mild as that lately experienced, the high degree of temperature is usually attended with stormy weather and an abundance of rain.

The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly quarter ; eight or nine days have been remarkably fine ; though for the greater part of the month the weather has been dull and wet.

\* \* \* Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane ; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane ; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House ; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.